The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 29

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

You'll Find Our New Store Almost Ready

a most interesting part of a visit to the city—large addition to old building—nearly 5 acres of floor space now—new furnishment throughout the whole establishment—every department newly, modernly equipped.

It's with large assortments of NEW GOODS at less prices we are determined to make coming or sending here profitable to you—of advantage to your pocketbook.

By far the largest, choicest assortments of Silks, Dress Goods, Jackets, Capes, Suits, Rugs, Curtains and other Dry Goods we've yet shown. Styles and money's worth that will stir up your self-interest and appeal to you because of merit.

Fine new Dress Goods, 50c, 75c, $1 00 to $4.00.

Choicest American Dress Goods 25, 35, 45c, we've ever offered.

Handsome New Silks—50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, upwards

Special lot 48 inch all wool Cheviotte Mixtures—medium and dark—40c yd. you'll find exceptional—not only for quality—but quality for the price

Selling out lots of choice useful wash goods—not to be carried over—5, 7½, 10c—half, third and fourth real worth.

Samples sent free.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

According to . . The Almanac . - .

Summer will soon be over. You are now probably thinking of the new Fall Dress and also have the day set for coming to the Exposition. When you come we would like you to memorize the lines emphasized below:

We quote the lowest prices and have the largest assortments of Dry Goods Merchandise in the city.

We have a restaurant on our Sixth floor for the accommodation of the general public. Meals are served at any hour until 6:30 p. m.

Directly off the main floor is a floor called The Mezzanine. It is nothing more than a general reception room fitted up in nice style. You can rest there to your heart's content.

Adjoining the Mezzanine is a Parlor for the use of ladies. They appreciate it very highly.

On the Mezzanine is a public telephone pay station. This is a great convenience, and you can telephone anywhere,

The Freedom of the store is yours, from the 6th floor to the basement.

PITTSBURG, PA.

JEWELS TO CHARITY.

Dead Empress Said to Have Left $2,500,000 Worth.

ASSASSIN MAY BE EXECUTED.

Asserted That the Anarchist May Be Turned Over to Austria For Trial—The Coffin Closed After Certain Religious Rites—Plans For Funeral.

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Empress Elizabeth, it was reported yesterday, left a will bequeathing her jewels, valued at $2,500,000 to charities.

The coffin has been closed and nobody, not even Francis Joseph, will see the face again.

The bishop of Fribourg, the archpriest of the cathedral of Notre Dame, and several Genevese ecclesiasts, in full canonicals, blessed the remains in the presence of the court personages, each of whom sprinkled the body with holy water:

The Tribune says it is possible that Luccheni may not escape the death penalty. As a foreigner, the paper says, he may be delivered over to Austria under the law of extra territoriality, to which the empress was subject at the time of her death.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of the empress were published last evening. The body will lie in state at the Hofburg on Friday and during the forenoon of Saturday and the interment will take place at the Capuchin church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

SOLDIERS ARRIVED.

Among Persons on the Transport From Porto Rico Were Two Nephews of the President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The United States transport Manitoba, having on board 1,280 soldiers from Ponce and Mayaguez, Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday. The Manitoba sailed from Mayaguez, Sept 8.

On board the Manitoba were General Garretson and staff, the Sixth Illinois, Colonel Foster and Danville battery A, Captain Yueger. J. J. McKinley and John Barber, nephews of President McKinley, and two newspaper correspondents. The Manitoba had a fine passage up from Porto Rico and very few suffered with sea sickness.

Seven of the soldiers are ill of malarial fever and slight ailments, but otherwise the troops are in fine condition.

SICK IN PORTO RICO.

Major General Brooke Reported That 1,886 Were Ill—Deaths From Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following cablegram was received yesterday at the war department:

"PONCE, Sept. 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"The number of sick among troops in Porto Rico, 1,886, about 18 per cent. One hundred and seventy-seven typhoid, 447 malaria, 1,262 other diseases. Investigation of two deaths at Ponce shows them to be yellow fever, which originated in quartermaster's hospital. One more case has developed. All troops at Ponce have been removed to camps. General Henry has taken precaution to prevent disease spreading.

(Signed) "BROOKE,
"Major General."

THANKED HELEN GOULD.

New York Council Adopted a Resolution Recognizing Her Charity and Patriotism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—At the regular meeting of the council yesterday a resolution was introduced by Councilman Wiss and adopted thanking Miss Helen Gould for her patriotism in giving $100,000 to the government with which to purchase a warship and also for her generous and charitable interest in the sick soldiers and sailors who returned from the war.

The city clerk was authorized to transmit to Miss Gould a copy of the resolutions.

ADOPTED PEACE PROTOCOL.

Spanish Chamber of Deputies Passed It. Sagasta Interviewed.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The chamber of deputies yesterday adopted the Hispano-American protocol. The chamber considered the protocol yesterday in secret session, the Republicans, Carlists and dissenting Conservatives being absent.

The chamber vote on the Hispano-American protocol was 151 against 48.

Senor Sagasta, in an interview yesterday, said no claims advanced by the United States after the peace protocol was signed or the cortes bureau met to elect peace commissioners should be entertained.

PARTS OF BODY FOUND.

Young Woman's Mutilated Remains Indicated a Horrible Crime Near Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 14.—All of the parts of the dismembered body of the young woman so mysteriously murdered and mutilated and cast into the waters of the Yellow Mill river have been found.

The abdominal portion of the body had been despoiled of nearly every organ. This suggests that the young woman was the victim of a criminal operation at the hands of a physician, who brought his skill into play in an effort to destroy the evidence of the crime, as well as to destroy the body of the victim of his malpractice.

SOME OFFICERS DISAPPROVE.

The Proposed Investigation Commission Not Judicial and Could Not Compel Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Two of the gentlemen selected by the president to be members of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war have practically accepted, Colonel Sexton and Dr. Gilman. The latter arrived in the city last night. Favorable responses are looked for from General Dodge and Dr. Keen, thus likely insuring four members of the boby.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The difficulty which is being experienced in the construction of the proposed commission for the investigation of the conduct of the staff branches of the army during the war with Spain has excited some discussion in military circles as to the possibility of the practical failure of an investigation by a commission. It develops that there is a decided disapproval among army officers of the proposition to have the conduct of the war investigated by a civil commission which cannot be clothed with any judicial authority.

JONES OUT OF FIGHT.

The Lieutenant Governor of Ohio Formed a Combination With Shepard of Illinois.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—Politics of the order seemed to be engrossing the attention of the delegates of the encampment of the Sons of Veterans yesterday more than actual work.

There was the formation of a slate which practically arrayed the east against the west. The west received the office of commander-in-chief, Lieutenant Governor Jones of Ohio, seeing that he would run a chance of defeat, having tied up with Colonel Frank Shepard of Illinois. The latter will probably be elected, although Oberdorf of New York has not yet retired from the race. In return for this, the west is expected to allow Cincinnati to be selected for the next encampment and to countenance the election of Adjutant General Bolton as quartermaster general.

GOMEZ REPORTED RESIGNED.

Said to Have Proposed to Retire Owing Submission to Our Conditions.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 14.—An uncontradicted report was received by General Lawton Monday night that General Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army to the Cuban government at Camaguay and that it has been accepted.

Gomez, it appears, has been protesting against the Cuban government's yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans, and the explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the practical discrediting and retirement of the Cuban republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

DISCUSSED MONEY.

Monetary Conference In Session at Omaha Exposition—Prominent Men Made Speeches.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—A distinguished gathering of financial students for a three-day's session of the monetary conference at the Nebraska building, exposition grounds, opened yesterday. Hon. J. Sterling Morton presided.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Morton called the convention to order. He read a speech by Edward Atkinson, who was not able to be present.

There was no debate on Mr. Atkinson's speech, and Editor Horace White of the New York Evening Post opened the conference proper with a paper on "The History of the Gold Standard."

H. P. Bartine of The National Bimetallism of Washington replied to Mr. White.

GUARDING CAMP BUSHNELL.

Officer and Twenty Men From Four Batteries Left There.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 14.—Only an officer and 20 men from each of the four batteries of light artillery now remain at Camp Bushnell. Battery C of Zanesville and G of Newark were paid off yesterday morning and left about noon for home on a special Baltimore and Ohio train to spend a 30-day furlough. Battery H of Columbus was also paid and furloughed and the men went to their homes. Battery A of Cleveland went home Saturday without their pay. The guard at camp was chosen by lot.

FIRM WITH TURKEY.

United States Refused to Accept Her Declination of Responsibility.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—The United States, it is announced, has replied to the recent note of the Turkish note, declining to accept Turkey's repudiation of the responsibility for American losses during the Armenian troubles.

Penrose Getting Posted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Senator Penrose, who has been appointed on the industrial commission created by recent act of congress, called a meeting at his house yesterday afternoon and invited a number of men to discuss with him some of the causes of industrial depression and also to suggest needed reforms in behalf of labor and agriculture.

Appointed a Customs Surveyor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The president yesterday appointed Charles H. Senseney of West Virginia surveyor of customs for the port of Wheeling.

SOME CUBANS GRUMBLE

Suspicious of Porter's Visit to Havana.

COMING MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Putting the Two Together They Are Reported to think the United States Is Getting Ready For Guardianship—Election of a Cuban President Soon.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—The presence of Robert P. Porter, who is in Havana on a special commission from the United States government to study the financial and economic aspects of the situation, is regarded with suspicion by the party of free Cuba, as indicating the establishment of an American policy of guardianship.

Mr. Porter is preparing a revision of the Cuban tariff, which will probably be protective of Cuban industries and is acquainting himself with every detail of local taxation. In this work he is assisted by a capable staff. For the present his efforts are only preliminary as, until after the definite settlement of peace, it will be impossible to establish the new regime.

But his efforts and inquiries, taken together with the announcement that American troops will be sent later to occupy the islands—which had hitherto been doubted by many—have had the effect of provoking protests from the more rabid Cubans, who are holding meetings and adopting resolutions against "encroachment upon our rights as citizens of the free and independent republic of Cuba by the establishment of an American protectorate."

La Lucha said editorially in part yesterday:

"It is easy to foresee a clash between the two tendencies, the two forces on the political horizon of Cuba—the sentimental independent party and the party of practical annexationists. On one hand stands the Cuban sentiment which has struggled for freedom for three years, on the other is arrayed every material interest in the island, which looks first and foremost for the greatest and strongest guarantee, not only that order would be preserved, but that there will be a future development and increase in those very interests."

The two problems, independence and annexation, are the chief topics discussed, and the idea of an American protectorate, with military occupation, is nowhere favorably considered. Everywhere it is recognized that the choice is between independence and annexation.

Next month, at the headquarters of the socalled Cuban republican government at Cubitas, province of Puerto Principe, representatives of the different corps of the Cuban army will proceed to a presidential election and a definite constitution of the government.

Already our presidential nomination tickets are in the field. On the first are the names of Bartolome Masso for president and Mendez Capote for vice president; on the second the names of Mendez Capote for the first place and Jose Miguel Gomez for the second; on the third are Jose Miguel Gomez and Pedro Betancourt; and on the fourth Calixto Garcia and Jose Miguel Gomez.

At the camp of Jose Miguel Gomez a newspaper called La Nacion has been published for some time. It is described as a strong advocate of "peace and harmony" and carries with it the moral endorsement of General Maximo Gomez, who is known to favor the early disbanding of the Cuban troops and a return to the arts of peace.

General Gomez was still encamped, as far as known here at this writing, on the Narcisa estate at Yaguajay, Santa Clara province.

NEW JAP TARIFFS.

Government Proclaimed When Treaty and Legislative Duties Would Go Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation to the effect that on the 10th inst. the government of Japan proclaimed that the new Japanese statutory tariff as well as the English, German, French and Austro-Hungarian conventional tariffs would be put into operation on Jan 1, 1899.

The revised treaties as a whole will go into operation on July 19, 1899, but by their terms it was provided that, if the Japanese government so desired, a new tariff might be substituted before that date for the conventional tariff which has been in exclusive operation since 1866.

The new tariff will consist of two parts, first the schedules of rates on certain articles specified in the treaties with the four powers named; and, second, the general statutory tariff enacted by the diet.

The conventional tariffs will continue during the life of the treaties; the statutory tariff will be subject to the legislative will. The United States and other treaty powers, besides the ones having conventional tariffs, will enjoy all the benefits of those tariffs by reason of the favored nation clauses in their treaties.

The present conventional tariff, in operation since 1866, fixed a maximum of 5 per cent ad valorem, which could not be increased except with the consent of the treaty powers.

Japan will enjoy practically complete liberty of action under the new arrangement, since the new conventional tariffs are of limited scope and terminable at the end of a fixed period.

Another Victim of Arizona Fire.

JEROME, A. T., Sept. 14.—Charles Reeves, the second victim of the fire, died yesterday. Two others are badly burned. There is no general suffering as there is an abundance of supplies and the weather is fine. Tents and shacks are going up on the smoking ruins and everybody is resuming business. The smelter plant was unharmed and is running full time. All are feeling cheerful after the disaster.

EIGHT REPORTED DEAD.

Five Died at Camp Wikoff and Three on the Transport Vigilanca Enroute From Cuba.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, Sept. 14.—There were 660 men in the general hospital at Camp Wikoff yesterday. The deaths reported were:

Frederick W. Clough, Company E, Second infantry, dysentery.

Edward Darling, corporal, Company G, Seventh infantry, typhoid.

George Messenger, Company I, Twentieth infantry, typhoid.

London Campbell, band, First District of Columbia, dysentery.

Jesse Wilbur, Company C, Twenty-first infantry, dysentery.

The Shinnecock left yesterday for New York with 300 sick soldiers and the Red Cross boat Red Cross took 15 to Norwich, Conn.

There was a presentation by the members of the First volunteer cavalry to their colonel, Theodore Roosevelt, yesterday of a bronze statue, the work of Frederick Remington, and called "The Broncho Buster."

The transport steamer Vigilanca arrived here yesterday from Siboney, Cuba. She brought 240 soldiers and 20 nurses. Some of the men came from the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney and some from the yellow fever hospital at Siboney. The men were about evenly divided between regulars and volunteers, and most of the volunteers were members of the First Illinois, Second Ohio and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan.

The quarantine officer reported that there was no serious sickness aboard the Vigilanca, although there were about 50 to 60 men removed to the general hospital here and 12 of them had to be taken from the vessel on stretchers The three following died on the voyage from Cuba:

Harvey Blinn of Brooklyn, Twenty-first infantry.

Private Hessner, First Illinois.

Private McGuire, Second Ohio.

SMALL NUMBER OF SICK.

Most Cases at Camp Meade Not Considered Serious—Catholic Sisters Asked For.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Sept. 14.—The equipping of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania battalion was completed yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon Colonel Rickards' command left for New York, where they are expected to board the Obdam today for Porto Rico.

The number of sick in the two division hospitals is small. With a few exceptions none of the cases are serious. On account of increased facilities the sick will not be shipped away in the future. Major Wiley returned to camp yesterday morning and assumed charge of the Second division hospital, the most important in the field. The Red Cross hospitals have few patients, as the typhoid cases have all been removed to the city hospitals.

There are now 26,000 soldiers in camp who will probably stay here until heavy frost. Colonel Girard has asked Surgeon General Sternberg to transfer several sisters of charity who did good work at Camp Alger, the hospitals there now being closed.

Lieutenant McQuigg of the Seventh Ohio was sent to the Lebanon hospital.

Furloughs Granted Hebrew Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Adjutant General Corbin of the United States army has consented and issued orders that 4,000 Jewish volunteers, who had either joined volunteer regiments, or had seen fighting at the front, during the late Spanish-American war, should receive furloughs to enable them to participate in the celebrations of the orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America.

Two Soldiers Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—William Robinson, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana volunteers of Indian Rock, W. Va., died at Presbyterian hospital of typhoid fever yesterday. John McIntyre, Company H, First Pennsylvania volunteers of Norristown, Pa., died yesterday at Episcopal hospital of typhoid fever.

One More Death Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—General Lawton's daily health report, received yesterday from Santiago, gave. Total sick, 796; total fever, 471; total new cases fever, 73, total returned to duty, 207; death, 1.

Majority of Sick Improving.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The majority of the sick in the hospitals are improving rapidly and in a few weeks the last patient is expected to be able to be moved.

NEW MORAVIAN BISHOPS.

Two Elected at the Meeting of the Synod of the Church at Lititz, Pa.

LITITZ, Pa., Sept. 14.—In the Moravian general synod yesterday the election of bishops was proceeded with, the first ballot resulting in the election of Rev. C. L. Moench of Lititz, who secured 112 votes, 60 being necessary to a choice.

Five ballots were also taken in the election of another bishop, Rev. Edmund A. Oerter of Bethlehem being finally chosen, receiving 98 of the 120 votes cast. The other candidates voted for were Revs. M. W. Seibert, W. H. Rice and J. J. Greenfeldt. Synod granted the request of Mr. Oerter, as it had that of Rev. Charles L. Moench, that he be given until today to consider the question of acceptance. There will still remain one bishop to be elected in the event of Messrs. Moench and Oerter accepting.

Wealthy Contractor Drowned.

NEWPORT, Ky., Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—The body of Charles Spinks, a wealthy contractor, was found in the Ohio river this morning, having fallen yesterday between two barges, when alone. It is said he leaves an estate of $500.000, of which $150,000 goes to a son from life insurance.

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Day, Davis and Reid Reached Washington.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

Instructions Discussed but Not Made Public—Officials Said Not to Be Alarmed Over Newspaper Reports From the Philippines—Faith In Otis' Ability.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A long meeting of the cabinet was held yesterday, there being one session then a recess and then another session. The situation at Manila was discussed at some length, but the principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the letter of instructions to be given to the commission which will meet in Paris to formulate a treaty of peace with Spain. Several of the members of the cabinet who were taking their vacations were recalled by the president to attend yesterday's meeting. Secretary Alger was not present.

The letter of instructions will not be made public, but it is understood that it is comprehensive in character and, in addition to making plain the general policy of the government on all important points, it covers all of the details that can now be foreseen and provided for. It is believed, however, that many questions are likely to arise during the deliberations of the joint conference upon which the American members will require specific cable instructions from the president.

As the members will sail from New York Saturday on the Campania they must leave Washington Friday. It is believed that the president has not finally and definitely concluded upon a line of policy respecting the Philippines—whether they shall be retained or relinquished.

The element in the cabinet is said to be disposed to postpone the final decision on the future of the Philippines, arguing that the matter might safely be left to the discretion of the peace commissioners, and pointing out that important developments, changing the whole aspect of the question, could fairly be expected before the joint commission had taken up the subject for consideration.

In spite of all the disquieting reports that have come of late from newspaper sources indicating the existence of critically strained relations between the insurgents and the American forces of occupation, it is a fact that for three days no word came to either state, navy or war department from Manila until yesterday. That was a message from Admiral Dewey asking authority from the departmental officers to purchase some fresh beef, which would afford him a supply for three months. The admiral made no mention of any disturbance.

Some war department officials believe General Otis has peculiar fitness for dealing with the problem.

General Otis has been given plenary powers to compel the insurgents to respect a suspension of hostilities.

Some of the members of the cabinet again saw President McKinley at the White House last night. Secretary Day was also there.

Last night Senator Davis was at the White House, where he dined with the president. Commissioner Whitelaw Reid of New York also reached the city last night, coming by a very late train, and stopped at the Shoreham. Senator Frye is expected to arrive tonight.

MAY NOT MOVE SOON.

Troops May Stay at Camp Meade Until Frosts In Cuba—Red Cross Hospital Patients.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Sept. 14.—The troops at camp will likely stay in Pennsylvania until heavy frosts in Cuba make it safe to send the boys there for garrison duty.

At corps headquarters the preliminary draft of brigade formations has been made up, but there may be changes before the brigades are finally settled. As they stand now they are as follows.

First division, General S. M. B. Young commanding—First brigade, since the resignation of General J. W. Plume without a commander, First Maryland, Seventh Ohio and Tenth Ohio; Second brigade, Colonel Glenn commanding, Third Connecticut, Two Hundred and Second New York and Fourteenth Pennsylvania; Third brigade, General J. P. S. Gobin commanding, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Fifteenth Minnesota and Eighth Pennsylvania.

Second division, General George W. Davis, commanding — First brigade, General M. W. Sheafe, commanding; Two Hundred and Third New York, Second West Virginia and Fourth New Jersey. Second brigade, Colonel Corby, Fourth Missouri, commanding, Two Hundred and First New York, Fourth Missouri and Fifth Massachusetts. Third brigade, General N. A. Cole; First Rhode Island, First Delaware and Second Tennessee.

Third division, provisional—Fifteenth Pennsylvania and Thirty-fifth Michigan.

At the Red Cross hospital there are 38 patients, all suffering with typhoid fever.

Candidates For Bishop.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 14. — Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop Phelan of Pittsburg and Bishop Mullen of Erie met in this city yesterday afternoon for passing on the names submitted for bishop of Harrisburg. The names are to be sent to Rome.

President of Mormon Church.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 14.—At a council of apostles, held yesterday morning, Lorenzo Snow was chosen president of the Mormon church to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Woodruff.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOW THE COW WENT

One of the Queerest Cow Stories on Record.

The story is told in the Outlook, ,and is probably one of the queerest cow stories on record, if not one of the truest. The scene of it is on Cape Cod, on a little farm near Barnstable. Upon this farm a retired sea captain had settled down for his old age,, along with a horse, a cow and two or three dozen hens.

The cow, ,though a lank and rather stubborn creature, was said to come from a very good stock and when the Barnstable people took it into their heads to have a fair Captain Patterson determined to exhibit her.

But when the day came for driving her to the grounds the cow showed that she had a mind of her own. She would not budge a step beyond the farm yard gate. In vain the old captain tugged at the rope, pummelled her sides and pushed her flanks. The cow wanted to go to pasture, and was bound she wouldn't go to the fair.

Captain Patterson's patience was nearly gone when suddenly an idea occurred to him. Though he was not strong enough himself to force the cow to go to the fair his training suggested something that was.

Tying the cow to the gate post, he went up into the loft of his barn and threw down an old sail attached to a dory mast. Then he put a horse's blanket belt through an iron ring, strapped the belt around the cow, inserted the end of the mast in the ring and bound the mast to the side of the cow with some fifty feet of rope.

The wind blew "questing," and when the captain untied the cow and raised the sail the canvas swelled out over the cow's back and away she went "sidling" down the road, mooing and plunging, and trying in vain to stop herself.

Captain Patterson seized her tail and using it as a rudder, ,guided her skillfully in the right direction. With every fresh puff of wind the obstinate cow would be hurried along faster, ,while the dust blew up in clouds, and the sail flapped and tugged as Captain Patterson held to the main sheet with one hand and the cow's tail with the other. It was a hard voyage for both of them, but not a long one; and when they came in sight of the fair grounds everybody ran out to see the remarkable sight of a cow being sailed through the streets like a ship.

Cheers and laughter filled the air and when the captain finally whirled his cow around at the gate of the fair ground, and brought her neatly up into the wind, the shout that arose might have been heard two miles away.

Unfortunaely, Captain Patterson's cow did not take one of the prizes for blooded stock,, but the captain himself was given a special prize by the fair commissioners for "the best device for getting balky cattle to market."

For the Little Folk.

"Did you hear what Whimpton's little boy said when they showed him the twins?" "No; what was it?" He said "There! mamma's been gettin' bargains again."

Carl, aged four, has a German nurse who has taught him to say his prayers in German. One evening his friend Ralph, who is six, came to see him just as he was at his prayers. Ralph listened open-mouthed for a minute, and then burst out with: "Oh, golly! just listen to Carl ! He thinks God's Dutch!"

Nora's mother having given her a good-night kiss, reminded her gently, as usual, not to forget her prayer to God that she might be made a good little girl. "Must I ask him that every night, mamma?" Norah asked, gravely. "Yes, little one," her mother replied. Nora was thoughtful for a moment. "Mamma," she said, in an injured tone, "is I such a dreffully bad little girl as all that?"

A little boy about five years old, too tired for anything but sleep, refused one night to say his prayers. His uncle, who was present, said: "Oh, Harry, would you go to sleep without asking God to take care of you during the night?" The little fellow answered: "I didn't say, 'em last night, I ain't doin' to say 'em to-night and I ain't doin' to say 'em to-morrow night, and then, if nothin' don't det me, I ain't doin' to say 'em no more."

There is a little girl living out on Tilden avenue who is rapidly causing her father's hair to assume the color of the driven snow. The other day she looked up at him from between his knees and asked: "Papa, was it a wise person who said 'the good die young?'" "Yes," said the musing man, "I guess so." "Well," she went on, after thinking it over for some time. "I'm not so much surprised about you but I don't see how mamma ever managed to get growed up."—Cleveland Leader.

The Curfew in Cambridge.

The board of aldermen in Cambridge seems favorable disposed towards a curfew ordinance providing that children under sixteen years old shall not be in the streets after half-past nine in the evening unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, or furnished with a note written the same day authorizing them to be away from home says Harper's Weekly. The ordinance which has progressed so far as enrollment, has a majority of five five to three behind it, and its effects are likely to be tried. Its enforcement will call for much discretion on the part of the police, and the experiment that Cambridge has with it will doubtless influence the action of other New England cities.

The Laughing Plant.

The laughing plant grows in Arabia and derives its name from the effects produced by eating its seeds. The plant is of moderate size with bright yellow flowers and soft velvety seed pods, each of which contains two or three seeds resembling small black beans. The natives of the district where the plant grows dry these seeds and reduce them to powder. A small dose of this powder has effects similar to those arising from the inhalation of laughing gas. It causes the soberest person to dance, shout and laugh with the boisterous excitement of a madman, and to rush about, cutting the most ridiculous capers for nearly an hour. At the expiration of this time exhaustion sets in, and the excited person falls asleep to wake after several hours with no recollection of his antics.

NO CHANCE FOR BOYS.

American Sea Captains Reluctant to Take Them on Voyages.

Hardly a day passes that Shipping Commissioner Tolman does not have two or three applications from boys who want to ship as sailors. The most of these boys are between the ages of fifteen and eighteen and have never been out of the sight of land or seen a vessel larger than a small coaster. All of these applications are treated kindly By Mr. Tolman, who, after questioning them as to their homes and parents, their intentions and reasons for wanting to go to sea, generally ends the interview by assuring the would-be sailors that he has no opportunity for them to ship at present, but will bear them in mind and give them the first chance that comes along. He advises them to call again in a few days, but it is not often that the Shipping Commissioner ofer hears from them again. The boys are anxious to see something of the world, and in nearly every case have good homes and opportunities for entering some kind of business which will prove more lucrative and far more pleasant than a sailor's life.

The applications from the boys are so numerous that Mr. Tolman does not pay much attention to them now. He seldom has a chance for boys to ship on large vessels, as no sea captains wish to take them. There is sometimes a chance for boys to go to sea in the larger vessels which are bound on long voyage for South America or the West Indies, but as nearly all the vessels sailing out of Portland are in the coasting trade the shipmasters have no use for boys, and will not take them if they can help it.

And yet, though the shipmasters will not take boys and give them an opportunity of learning seamanship, they all complain because there are not to be found more American sailors. Said one shipmaster the other day: "I have not had an American sailor on my vessel for so long that I cannot remember the last one. They are all Norwegians, Danes, Germans, Nova Scotians or P. E. I.'s, Irishmen or other foreigners. It seems as if there were no American sailors afloat now."

When Shipping Commissioner Tolman asked this very shipmaster if he had room on board his vessel for a bright young American boy who wanted to learn seamanship, the master replied: "Why, my dear sir, what use is a boy to me? I couldn't afford to pay him $5 a month. I have no use for a boy on my ship. A man who eats of the bread of my owners must be able to pay up for it and his salt besides."

Until some chance is given boys to learn seamanship on American vessels there is little chance of there being a great increase in the numbers of American seamen. This is recognized to be a srious question by the Navy Department, and for the purpose of encouraging American boys to learn seamanship the apprentice service was inaugurated. This is giving the navy an able corps of petty and warrant officers, but the enlisted men in the navy are still mostly foreigners. The reluctance of shipmasters to take boys into their vessels and teach them the rudiments of seamanship probably explains the scarcity of the American sailor on board the Yankee men-o'-war and in the merchant marine.—Portland (Me.) Press.

An Anxious Mother.

There is an aged colored woman down town who does not believe in social equality, to judge from the way she talked to her boy:

"Ephreham, come hyar to yer mudder, boy. Whar you b—in?"

"Playing' wid de white folkses chillun."

"You is, eh? See nyar, chile, you'll broke your old mudder's heart, and brung her gray hairs in sorrow to de gave wid yer ecklumness an' carryings on wid ebil assoayshuns. Habn't I raised you up in de way you should ought to go?"

"Yessum."

"Habn't I been kine an' tender wid you, an' treated you like my own chile, which you is?"

"Yessum."

"Habn't I reezened wid you, and prayed wid you, and deplored de good Lord to wrap you in his buzzum?"

"Yessum."

"An' isn't I yer natert detector an' gardeen fo' de law?"

"Yessum."

"Well, den, do you 'spose I'se guine to hab yer morals ruptured by the white trash? No, sah! You git in de house dis instep; an' if I ebber cotch you 'municatin' wid de white trash any mo', fo' de Lord, nigga, I'll brake yer black head wid a brick!"

"Yessum."

Little Jimmie's Essay on Hearts.

Hearts is located in yure insides in the rejun of yure stummicks. The fizzeology says they works like pumps, which is the milkman's best friend. The Heart is a very important organ, but it don't make no music.

My brother, which is a poick, says: "What harmny when two hearts beets like 1." I wish pop would take a lessing from 2 hearts. He beats like 60.

Pop tole me once his heart was back in the old town where he was born, but I am afrade he is a lyre, becos when Kate was married he said: "My heart is 2 full 2 say much," and he didn't get no telefone from his birthplace. Bimeby he fell under the tabul and some wun sarkastically remarked that it was very full.

King Richard had a lying heart but I have got a busted heart which is worse. Dere reader ain't a girl heartless to give me the shake becos my hare is red? Can I avert the dekrees of the Fates which has got a cinch on mortals?

I am a cynick now, which means every one is a fool butt me.

The heart is connected with a leg, becos when a feller gets his leg pulled he generally has a heart-ake. This is a heart-rending topick. I have not the heart to continue this essay.—Jimmie.

Edited by his sympathizing friend—W. O. McGeehan.—San Francisco Examiner.

For Atomic Philosophers.

Boy—"Papa, where's Atoms?"

Papa—"Athens, you mean, my child."

Boy—"No, papa—Atoms—the place where people are blown to."

Answer postponed.—Crypt.

TOO BUSY TO TAKE MONEY.

A Fortune Nothing Compared With a Wife's Tongue Lashing.

A lawyer had come all the way from California to pay a $10,000 legacy over to Uncle Jerry Hopefield, who had lived all his life in a little town in Ohio, and after breakfast two or three of us were invited to go along and witness the transfer. When we reached the house Uncle Jerry was tightening up the hoops on the rain barrel, while his wife had gone to see a sick neighbor. They had been fully identified the day before as the proper parties, and now the lawyer said:

"Well, Uncle Jerry, I want to hand you that money and get a receipt and be off this morning."

"I'm kinder busy, just now," said the old man, as he stopped hammering for a moment.

"Yes, but I have $10,000 here for you. I don't believe there's a man in the world who wouldn't stop work long enough to sign a receipt for such a fortune."

"Mebbe not, but it looks like rain, and I want to git this bar'l fixed right away. Can't you come over in about an hour?"

"Look here, man, but did you ever see $10,000 in all your life?" asked the lawyer, as he opened the satchel and displayed a big package of new greenbacks.

"No, I never did," replied Uncle Jerry as he pounded away.

"Did you ever have a thousand dollars of your own?"

"Lands, no!"

"Never had a thousand all at once, did you?"

"Never. Durn that hoop, but it don't want to go on!"

"I must ask you to get this business over as soon as possible," continued the lawyer, as the old man kept at his work.

"But it's going to rain."

"Yes, but here's your money."

"And I've got to get this bar'l fixed."

"It won't take over ten minutes to fix up our business. Run along and fetch your wife."

"See here," said Uncle Jerry, as he laid down his hammer and wiped the back of his neck. "Mariar has gone over to Blodgett's to be gone an hour. Before she went she said I must tinker up this rain barrel."

"But, can't you stop your tinkering to handle $10,000 in cold cash"! exclaimed the lawyer in indignant tones.

"Yes, yes, I kin stop work; but what about Mariar?"

"Well, what about her?"

"Why, she'd come home expectin' this bar'l to be all tinkered up, and if she found it wasn't, them $10,000 wouldn't hold her no more'n a tow string would hold a hoss. She'd just shove me clean down among the cabbages, and jump on the bar'l with both feet and squash it all to squash, and fur the next week I'd hev to walk on tiptoes and eat my meals in the woodshed."

Asked for a Shirt and Got a Wife.

The following is given because of the valuable suggestion it may contain for the young soldier about to start for the war. It is the story of a clean shirt and how it gained a man a good wife.

During the civil war there was a certain young lady in Georgetown who found it in her power to do a great deal for the Confederate soldiers confined in prison at Washington. Young, beautiful cultured popular, of a wealthy and prominent family she was frequently allowed admission to the prison, whither she always took her maid with a well stocked basket of good things for the poor boys behind the bars. One day, as she was passing through a group of men in the common prison, she stopped and said to them:

"If there is anything you would like to have that I can bring you won't you let me know? I shall be very glad."

One man stepped forward promptly. Bowing most courteously, he said:

"If you will be so kind, I should like very much to have a clean shirt."

He was a young lieutenant from Louisiana, one of the handsomest and most elegant men I ever met, and when that young lady looked up into his brown eyes she found it in her heart to give him much more than a clean shirt, for she married him as soon as the war was over.—Philadelphia Times.

An Editor Loose.

This is the way the editor feels when he does his sentiment in blank verse:

"I would flee from the city's rule and law—from its fashions and forms cut loose—and go where the strawberry grows on its goose; where the catnip tree is climbed by the cat as she clutches for her prey—the guileless and unsuspecting rat on the rattan bush at play; I will catch with ease the saffron cow and the cowlet in their glee; as they leap in joy from bough to bough on the top of a cowslip tree, and list while the partridge drums his drum and the woodchuck chucks his wood, and the dog devours the dogwood plum in the primitive solitude.

"O, let me drink from the moss grown pump, that was hewn from the pump gin tree! Eat much and milk from a rural stump, from folly and fashions free—new gathered mush from the mushroom vine and milk from the milkweed sweet—with pineapple from the pine. And then to the whitewashed dairy I'll turn, where the dairymaid hastening hies, her ruddy and golden red butter to churn from the milk of her butterflies; and I'll rise at morn with the earliest bird, to the fragrant farmyard pass, and watch while the farmer turns his herd of grasshoppers out to grass"—Pacific Union.

The Frightened Volunteer.

This letter was written recently by a new recruit: "Dear Jane—Jane, I'm in trouble. I've done enlisted in the army an' I'm sorry fer it. I wish I was home Jane, you will do me this one favor? Write to the war department an' tell the president the children is down with the measles, and your old rheumatism is broke out ag'in, an' you needs me at home. Will you do this much for me, Jane? Oh, Jane, I'm in deep trouble! Jane—my dear Jane—if the children ain't got the measles send 'em over in the Green neighborhood. The Greens is always got 'em an' the children'll be shore to ketch 'em there. Will you do this fer me, Jane? Oh, Jane, don't forsake me! Ain't I your husband?"

Public Statement From A Public Man

Hon. W. H. Ohley, Ex-Secretary of State of West Virginia, writes an open letter.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Mar. 9, 1898.

To whom it may concern:

"I most heartily recommend Pe-ru-na as of great benefit in cases of catarrh. It is especially beneficial wherever the mucous membranes are affected. As a tonic it certainly has no superior."

W. H. OHLEY, Ex-Secretary of State.

Hon. W. H. OHLEY.

Pe-ru-na has cured thousands of obstinate cases of catarrh, and is perhaps the only efficient remedy in existence for catarrhal diseases; but there are countless multitudes of people who are still struggling with catarrh and need help. To such as these the unqualified recommendation of Pe-ru-na by Ex-Secretary Obley is directed. Pe-ru-na is scientific and purely vegetable. All druggists sell it.

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Massillon, O.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	3	5	15	51	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1 35	*4 30	*5 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 44	7 36	6 16	5 49
Columbiana "		3 44		7 28	
Alliance "	9 12	4 47		7 36	
Salem "	9 25	4 58	5 34	7 50	6 35
Alliance lv.	9 50	4 58	5 55	8 20	PM
Maximo "	9 55	4 58	5 55	8 20	
Louisville "		5 04		8 37	
Canton "		5 26		8 49	
Massillon "	10 26	5 37	6 27	9 05	
Navarre "		5 52		9 22	
Bolivar "		6 00		9 37	
Orrville "	11 01	6 08	10 06	9 44	
Smithville "		6 20		9 55	
Wooster "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 10	
Shreve "		6 39		10 22	
Big Prairie "		6 52		10 44	
Lakeville "		7 02		10 54	
Loudonville "		7 16		10 57	
Perrysville "		7 26		11 10	39
Lucas "		7 40		11 20	AM
Mansfield "	12 25	7 53	11 36	11 34	6 30
Crestline ar.	12 50	8 20	11 59	11 50	6 55
Bucyrus lv.	1 16	PM	12 26	12 25	7 33
Lima "	2 50		2 00	4 05	9 50
Van Wert "	3 34		2 44	6 10	10 42
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3 35	7 05	11 55
Warsaw lv.	5 31		4 42	8 10	1 26
Plymouth "	6 16		5 18		2 15
Valparaiso "	7 28		6 17		3 25
Chicago ar.	9 00		7 45		5 05
	PM		AM	PM	PM

Eastward.	35	9	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv.	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20	4 00	
Plymouth "	10 38	5 47	2 45	4 59	
Warsaw "	11 30	6 27	3 34	5 37	
Ft. Wayne ar.	13 50	7 35	5 10	6 52	
Van Wert lv.	2 18	8 03	6 36		32
Lima "	3 15	8 52	7 35	8 30	AM
Bucyrus "	5 15	11 19	9 45	10 09	5 45
Crestline "	16 10	11 55	10 25	10 50	15 20
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	5 45
Lucas "	6 54			11 28	5 57
Perrysville "	7 08			11 41	6 09
Loudonville "	7 18			11 51	6 17
Lakeville "	7 30			12 03	6 27
Big Prairie "	7 35			12 12	6 31
Shreve "	7 41			12 20	6 39
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 10	12 42	7 00
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7 11
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 25
Burton City "	8 37				7 31
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7 38
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 48	7 50
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 05
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8 24
Maximo "	f9 45			2 32	8 36
Alliance ar.	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
Alliance lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 28	3 38	10 16
Leetonia "	10 45		2 43	b.	10 25
Columbiana "	10 54		2 50		10 34
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	3 56	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM

	10
	AM
Alliance ar.	8 50
Alliance lv.	9 40
Salem "	10 16
Leetonia "	10 25
Columbiana "	10 34
Beaver Falls "	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar.	11 30
	AM

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 6 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 4, 6, 8, 30 and 32 connect in Union Station, Chicago, with Pullman Sleeping Cars for the East. Parlor Cars on Nos. 6 to Chicago, No. 4 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 30 and 32 connect in Union Station. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. ‡Flag Stop. b Stops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nov. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

W. & L. E. Ry EXCURSIONS

To Wheeling, account Wheeling state fair. Tickets will be sold on September 5th to 9th, good returning until September 10th, at the rate of one fare for the round trip.

To Orrville, O. for the Central Ohio fair. Low round trip tickets will be sold on September 13th to 16, good for return until September 17th.

New W. & L. E. Ry. time table taking effect Sunday, August 28th from Massillon.

Trains eastbound:

No. 7, leave.....6:45 a. m.
No. 1, " .....11:50 a. m.
*No. 3, " ..... 5:42 p. m.

Trains westbound:

*No. 4, leave.....8:50 a. m.
No 6, " .....1:50 p m.
No. 8, arrive, stops here, 7:20 p. m.

*Daily.
Others daily except Sunday.

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Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Wedn'day, June 15, '98, Interuban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8:00 a.m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 15th, 1898.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	A.M.	P.M	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 50		
Bridgeport	.....	6 05	1 40	6 00
Uhrichsville	4 45	8 10	3 45	7 12
New Philadelphia	5 04	8 28	4 05	7 30
Canal Dover	5 11	8 35	4 10	7 37
Justus	5 41	9 03	4 39	8 03
Massillon	6 00	9 23	4 54	8 18
Canal Fulton	6 13	9 40	5 11	.....
Warwick	6 25	9 48	5 18	.....
Sterling	6 35	9 58	5 28	.....
Seville	6 55	10 13	5 45	.....
Chippewa Lake	7 04	10 28	5 55	.....
Medina	7 16	10 37	6 07	.....
Lester	7 29	10 49	6 19	.....
Brooklyn	8 14	11 34	7 01	.....
Cleveland	8 30	11 50	7 15	

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M	P.M.	P.M
Lester	8 25	10 50	6 40	3 25
Grafton	8 48	11 07	6 58	3 43
Elyria	9 00	11 21	7 16	3 57
Lorain	9 15	11 35	7 30	4 10

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 20	2 25	5 25	.....
Brooklyn	7 36	2 41	5 47	.....
Lester	8 22	3 26	6 42	.....
Medina	8 30	3 35	6 52	.....
Chippewa Lake	8 41	3 46	7 05	.....
Seville	8 50	3 55	7 14	.....
Sterling	8 56	4 01	7 20	.....
Warwick	9 10	4 22	7 42	.....
Canal Fulton	9 24	4 29	7 49	.....
Massillon	9 45	4 46	8 09	6 30
Justus	10 08	5 09	8 25	6 46
Canal Dover	10 34	5 31	8 55	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 41	5 38	9 02	7 23
Uhrichsville	11 25	6 05	20	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	8 10	.....	10 00
Bellaire		8 25		

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	8 27	2 26	4 25	9 50
Elyria	8 44	2 39	4 40	10 06
Grafton	7 04	2 55	4 56	10 21
Lester	7 23	3 12	5 15	10 40

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 6 Daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 29, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 10	No. 6.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Massillon	5 38	8 15	12 05	4 19	7 40
Canton	6 32	9 05	1 00	5 13	8 35
Akron	8 05	10 05	2 10	6 20	9 35
Cleveland					

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.	No. 5.	No. 47
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Cleveland	7 15	11 00	1 30	5 30	6 35
Akron	8 27	12 01	2 30	4 40	7 35
Canton	9 41	1 06	3 05	5 44	8 40
Massillon	11 10	2 10	4 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent. Hotel Seller.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect June 26, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day	38 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun		
	a. m	p. m	p. m.	a. m		
Cleveland....Lv	8 50	7 40	3 15	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave... "	9 00	7 50	3 25	.....	.....	.....
Newburg ... "	9 13	8 05	3 35	.....	.....	.....
Hudson ... "	9 45	8 40	4 10	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	8 54	4 25	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... "	10 10	9 07	4 45	.....	.....	.....
Orrville ... Ar	11 0	10 00	5 40	.....	.....	.....
Orrville ... Lv	11 08	10 10	5 45	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	11 41	11 00	6 30	6 00	.....	.....
Gambier..... "	12 40	12 19	p. m	7 07	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon Ar	12 50	12 28		7 30	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon Lv	1255	1240		17 25	.....	.....
Centerburg... "	1 17	1 10		7 02	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 38		8 26	.....	.....
Columbus....Ar	2 10	2 15		8 55	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m		a. m		
Cincinnati.....	5 45	6 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m				

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		
Cincinnati.. Lv	8 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus....Lv	11 30	12 35	.....	4 35	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	11 58	1 06	.....	5 02	.....	.....
Centerburg.. "	12 31	1 51	.....	5 38	.....	.....
M. Vernon Ar	12 55	2 20	.....	6 05	.....	.....
M. Vernon Lv	11 09	12 24	.....	16 10	.....	.....
Gambier..... "	1 11	2 40	.....	6 25	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	2 21	3 55	8 50	7 35	.....	.....
Orrville... Ar	3 05	4 45	9 35	p.m.	.....	.....
Orrville... Lv	3 10	4 55	9 40	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... Ar	.....	5 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... Lv	4 05	16 05	11037	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 17	6 17	10 48	.....	.....	.....
Hudson..... "	4 38	6 50	11 02	.....	.....	.....
Newburg ..... "	5 05	7 05	11 42	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave... "	5 16	7 18	12 04	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland....Ar	5 3.	7 30	10	.....	.....	.....
	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.			

	114	Mls	Dresden Branch		113
	a.m.				p.m
.....	15 11	.....	Lv..Millersburg..Ar	.....	16 00
.....	7 00	0	" .....Killbuck..... "	.....	5 30
.....	8 10	18	" .....Warsaw..... "	.....	4 15
.....	8 55	27	" ...Cooperdale... "	.....	3 01
.....	9 20	33	Ar.....Trinway..... "	.....	2 32
.....	10 15	50	Ar....Zanesville...Ar	.....	1 30
	a.m.				

† Daily except Sunday. ‖ Lunch.

Where no time is given trains do not stop.

Nos 2 and 8 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 75 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.

HE VISITED THE CAMPS.

What Fred Wise Saw at Chickamauga and Ft. Thomas.

NO COMPLAINT FROM THE REGULARS

Food Coarse, but Plenty of It—Colored Soldiers Happy and in the Best of Health—Comparison of the Conditions of Today and of Those of the Sixties.

Frederick Wise, who arrived in Massillon Saturday night, and is now at his usual place in Humbergers' store, visited Chickamauga and Fort Thomas last week, and has learned many things. "There is much homesickness among the volunteers," said Mr. Wise, this morning, "and of course typhoid fever and the more serious ills are not absent. I found the camps everywhere to be in good sanitary condition. The soldiers appeared to have plenty to eat, though the food was coarse, consisting mainly of bread, 'sow-belly' and coffee. The volunteers did not seem to be taking to it kindly, but the regulars ate and said nothing. At no time while I was at either camp did I hear a member of the regular army utter one single complaint. In response to inquiries they would say: 'Oh, this ain't so bad' or 'We are doing pretty well,' or something of the sort.

"With the volunteers it was different. One day a soldier sat near me while at dinner at the hotel. I succeeded in striking up a conversation, in the course of which I asked him about the treatment. 'D——n the treatment,' he said, 'we don't get any. I have come down town to get something to eat. It is awful over at camp.'

"From what I saw and heard it is my opinion that the conditions of the soldiers' camps of today are far superior to those which prevailed in the sixties. I judge merely by what I have lately seen and what I have been told by veterans of the civil war. Everything about the camps appeared to be so clean and well kept that I cannot but believe that the sickness is unavoidable. All that is possible, it appears to me, has been done to prevent it."

Mr. Wise met the Rev. Mr. Vattmann, who is now at Fort Thomas, and a pleasant hour was spent discussing Stark county affairs. Mr. Vattmann inquired particularly after Massillon and Canal Fulton. Mr. Wise also had for a companion a portion of the time a man from Lincoln, Neb., a friend and neighbor of W. J. Bryan. He was searching for a sick brother at Chickamauga While in Cincinnati, Mr. Wise noticed a crowd gathered about a bulletin in a newspaper office. He drew closer, and was very much surprised and delighted to find that it announced Massillon's victory over New Berlin, Of course games at Cleveland and elsewhere were also mentioned, but not one of them was half so interesting to the Massillon man as the New Berlin score. Other southern points of interest visited by Mr. Wise were the National Military Cemetery, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

HE HAD THE BARREL.

Weather Prophet Giese Figures in a Series of Events.

An empty whisky barrel mysteriously disappeared from the sidewalk in front of the Massillon Liquor Company's place of business, Saturday. Monday morning Policeman Wittmann hunted up Weather Prophet Giese. "Yes, I have the barrel," said the latter. "Somebody put it on my back the other day and I could not take it off. It's down at Nick Schneider's. I'll go and get it and take it back to where I got it." And he did so, thus avoiding arrest.

At a late hour Saturday night, South Erie street pedestrians saw a strange sight. Mr. Giese, apparently contentment itself and indifferent to all that was occurring about him, hung suspended in the air, a dozen feet from the ground. His coat was fastened to a telegraph pole by means of nails, just below him being the friends and companions with whom he had spent the day in the place of business of Ex-Chairman Royer, of the Democratic Central Committee. These worthies explained to passersby that Mr. Giese had taken this position upon the pole that he might be in a better position for making his observations The weather prophet was assisted down before the police came in that direction.

STREET FAIR ARRANGEMENTS.

Plans for the Great Industrial Parade on Next Wednesday.

All merchants who wish to take part in the industrial parade next Wednesday are requested to see Mayor Wise and make necessary arrangements as soon as possible. The large firms of the city have already done so All societies are particulary invited to participate. The parade will start at 10 a. m. Business men are requested to decorate their buildings, and to have the flag particularly in evidence on peace carnival day. Merchants will be requested to close their places of business on this day, and it is hoped that the public schools will also be closed.

It has been erroneously stated that the parade of the secret societies would take place on Saturday during the Massillon street fair. It is to occur on Friday, September 23, the next to the last day of the fair.

One of the interesting sights of the street fair parade will be a huge sugar maple tree. It will be carried on H. E. Sinnock's patented extractor and wagon.

Pennsylvania Lines Excursions to Pittsburg for Knights Templar Conclave.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave will be sold October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th via Pennsylvania Lines. For special information inquire of nearest Pennsylvia Line ticket agent, or address C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

THE BISCUIT DIDN'T RISE.

How a Young Cook Thought to Remedy a Mistake.

They had been visiting and while away had been given such delicious homemade biscuit that the memory of them still lingered in the mind. Why shouldn't they have such things themselves? The mistress of the house decided that they should, if she had to make them herself. What good wife would not be willing to take a little trouble to please her husband? So in this virtuous frame of mind she repaired to the kitchen, and there she stirred up her biscuit in the most approved fashion, shaped them daintily and put them in the pan. But she was not accustomed to this work, and it was not strange that she should forget some of the ingredients. It was the baking powder, a small but somewhat important item in the construction of light biscuit. She did not once think of it until the biscuit had been in the oven a few moments. Then, as she stood gazing admiringly at the outside of the range, which contained this precious proof of her culinary skill, she suddenly exclaimed:

"There, I forgot all about the baking powder."

That would have been a heartbreaking thought to most housewives, but not to this one. She was a woman of expedients.

"Never mind," she said as she hurriedly thought over various ways of mending matters; "those biscuit have only been in a short time, and I will just sprinkle the baking powder over the top, and it can melt and soak in." And she did, but the baking powder did not. The housewife herself tells this story of her cooking now with great glee, while her husband, being a patient man, never says a word about his part of it in the eating.—New York Times.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

One Can Never Be Pleasant to Look Upon Unless In Good Health.

"The most helpful and agreeable bath is that of tepid water," writes Ruth Ashmore in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Few people can stand absolutely cold baths, and, no matter how strong one may be, such a bath should not be indulged in unless a thorough rubbing be taken afterward. To speak plainly, it must be remembered that while a cold bath may be more or less invigorating it is not cleansing I can easily understand the desire of every woman to have a clear, beautiful skin, but I confess to being provoked when I think of the amount of money spent on lotions, creams and powders to be applied externally and which have nothing like as good an effect upon the skin as a tepid bath with good soap taken at least once a week.

The condition of the skin depends almost entirely upon the care given to the general health. The girl who is up late at night, gives no care to her diet, indulges in various stimulants, bathes but seldom and exercises less is certain to have either a dull, muddy looking skin or one covered with disagreeable looking black and red spots. One should avoid many sweets and much pastry and not allow herself to become a slave either to tea or coffee any more than she would to some vicious drug or strong stimulant. She should also remember that unless she is in good condition internally she will be anything but a pleasant object to look upon externally."

Smokeless Powder.

It is a curious fact that with all of the improvements and modifications so notable in our navy we are still using the old fashioned smoky, smelly powder that envelops everything in a gray pall, obscures the view and confuses the gunners. Only one of our ships has been using cordite, the wonderful smokeless powder which the English navy has adopted The results with this ship, the New Orleans, were truly amazing. The rapidity, accuracy and precision of her fire were the admiration of all observers. Smokeless powder has several advantages. There is no obscuring of the view, the explosion producing the merest haze, which lasts but an instant. It leaves but little residuum in the gun, has much more power and is every way more desirable. Higher muzzle velocity is obtained with a projectile, as the powder burns much more slowly than the ordinary sort, and, therefore, generates more gas as the ball travels up to the mouth of the gun. The demand for smokeless powder seems to be one of the imperatives of the immediate future.—New York Ledger.

Not Much of a Relief.

Crusty Old Uncle—Well, William, I've decided that you needn't pay back the $50 you got from me last summer. I'm going to make you a present of it.

Reckless Nephew—Thanks!

Crusty Old Uncle—Well, that's not a very enthusiastic way you have of acknowledging my generosity. I thought you'd be overjoyed at getting this debt off your mind.

Reckless Nephew—Oh, it hasn't been bothering me! I had no intention of paying you anyway.—Cleveland Leader.

His Trade.

The Policeman—What's your trade?

The Suspect—An ironworker.

"Is that so? I'll see what you know about it. I used to be in the trade myself."

"I—I mean in a laundry."—Indianapolis Journal.

Diamonds are cut in three different forms—the rose, the brilliant and the table, of which the second is the prettiest. It is a double pyramid or cone, of which the top is cut off to form a large plane, and at the bottom, directly opposite to a small plane.

The finest opal of modern times belonged to the Empress Josephine. It was called the "Burning of Troy." Its fate is unknown, as it disappeared when the allies entered Paris.

ALIVE IN THE GRAVE.

THE CHANCES FOR SUCH A FATE ARE EXTREMELY REMOTE.

In Times of Plague and Pestilence the Greatest Danger of Premature Burial Exists—The Death Test That Is Applied In Vienna.

Most of us have a lingering love of life, and the thought that there is just the barest possibility of being buried alive sends a shudder through us.

Medical men know that the human body in time of illness and at other times, too, is liable to assume all the outward appearances of death without the final separation having actually taken place. There are the coma, cataleptic and other forms of the unconscious state, each one bringing in its trend the very simulation of death itself.

"Happily, a medical man nowadays," said a physician to a reporter, "experiences no difficulty in declaring his patient to be dead, as a general rule, but it may perhaps happen once in his lifetime that he may have a doubt, in which case conviction either way follows upon his findings, which are simple and conclusive, and in which he cannot be mistaken.

"It is unfortunately true that there are thousands of nervous people now walking about in fear of being buried alive, this morbid conviction coming about through reading of an isolated case happening here and there, where perhaps some one has had a narrow escape of being subjected to a living burial.

"These 'escapes' greatly outnumber those of the actual occurrence itself. The cataleptic usually show signs of life just in the nick of time to disappoint the undertakers and to relieve sorrowing friends.

"Of course, much of the evidence on which the allegation of premature burial is based depends on the fact that bodies on exhumation have been occasionally found distorted, thereby fostering the notion that this or that occupant of the coffin has died from suffocation, a theory which is supported by the favorable condition of other exhumed bodies.

"But the idea is altogether wrong, in fact and in principle. It is well known among those who have made it a study that the apparent distortions, instead of demonstrating a living burial, purely depend upon natural causes brought about by decomposition, the influence of which is sufficiently strong enough to bulge out, and even burst, leaden coffins. This phenomenon does not happen in every case, but it does in a great many.

"No, no! I shall not go so far as to say that a premature burial has never taken place, but it has not occurred so often as is thought. I dare say it may occur in times of plagues and pestilences, where the presumed dead are buried within a few hours of death. That is where much mischief lies. But when panic prevails where does thought come in?

"In plagues, such as cholera, the state of collapse is so profound that it may perfectly simulate death itself, but the custom of burying the dead on the day of death is fortunately on the wane, even during advanced epidemics. It is probable that in the absence of medical aid in panic times in country places abroad it has led to living burial—indeed it must have done. But the last end of all under such conditions is merciful, for it must not be forgotten that if you are 'unconscious' only while being hermetically sealed in your coffin you will never again experience voluntary motion or sensation.

"However, where the doctor can be consulted, living burial is impossible even in a cholera panic, for there are certain bodily movements which generally occur after death from cholera, in the absence of which a medical man would hesitate to certify for burial.

"In ages gone by and in uncivilized countries still it is possible that unconscious cataleptics, or persons drugged to apparent death, may have been and perhaps still are occasionally buried alive, but I do not believe that in our own country or in any civilized land such events are possible.

"In Vienna the custom prevails of taking a body to the mortuary on the eve of burial, where it is 'tested.' Thimbles are placed on the fingers of the dead, to which are attached wires connected with the mortuary bells.

"Have the bells ever rung? Yes, once.

"It is impossible for a doctor to mistake unconsciousness in its varied forms for death.

"Some time ago it was suggested that a law should be passed making it compulsory for a medical man to test bodies before giving a certificate of death Testing by electricity was thought of, but it is an open question yet whether electricity kills or only stuns. At all events, we in this country are not convinced that such a test would be satisfactory or afford sufficient evidence of death, although it has its value. On the other hand, I don't think legislation of this kind is necessary. It would certainly reflect upon the medical profession.

"The Viennese custom is a wise one, and I should like to see it more generally adopted."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Poor Editor.

Bill—Did you read about that fellow writing a poem on a $50 bill?

Jill—No. The editor kept it, of course.

"No. He returned it."

"What, an editor return a $50 bill?"

"Yes. He didn't know what it was."—Yonkers Statesman.

One of the tallest stacks in Great Britain is situated at Llanelly. From the base of the foundation to the extreme summit is 400 feet high. The cap of the top weighs 27 tons, and 720,000 bricks were used in its construction. It is circular in form, and in a gale tends extremely.

The Ashantees See Sights.

The natives of these Jaman villages had never seen a white man before, and I noticed at first with some surprise that those of our actions which interested them most were the simple and commonplace ones. To such matters as eating and dressing they gave the closest attention. Every morning when I emerged from my tent I found a large audience waiting patiently for the performance to begin, and when I took my place at the washstand a crowd closed round, forming a large circle. They followed the whole process with the greatest enjoyment, discussing and explaining to one another the various details and now and again raising shouts of applause as some peculiarly amusing feature of the performance (such as the use of the nailbrush) occurred. When I produced my toothbrush and proceeded to put it to its natural use, there was much anxious discussion, and when I brushed my hair up and made it stand on end they yelled with delight.

As for the opening of a bottle of champagne, which occurred on one occasion after an unusually long march) it simply brought down the house, although the spectators somewhat abruptly dispersed and viewed the remainder of the performance around the corners of adjacent huts.—"Freeman's Travels and Life In Ashanti."

MRS. PINKHAM'S ADVICE.

What Mrs. Nell Hurst has to Say About It.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you I had not been well for five years; had doctored all the time but got no better. I had womb trouble very bad. My womb pressed backward, causing piles. I was in such misery I could scarcely walk across the floor. Menstruation was irregular and too profuse, was also troubled with leucorrhœa. I had given up all hopes of getting well; everybody thought I had consumption. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

I felt very much better and was able to do nearly all my own work. I continued the use of your medicine, and feel that I owe my recovery to you. I cannot thank you enough for your advice and your wonderful medicine. Any one doubting my statement may write to me and I will gladly answer all inquiries.—Mrs. NELL HURST, Deepwater, Mo.

Letters like the foregoing, constantly being received, contribute not a little to the satisfaction felt by Mrs. Pinkham that her medicine and counsel are assisting women to bear their heavy burdens.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. All suffering women are invited to write to her for advice, which will be given without charge. It is an experienced woman's advice to women.

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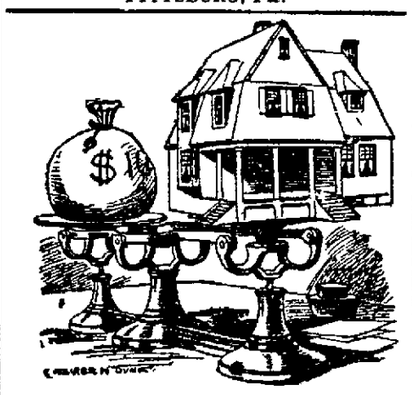

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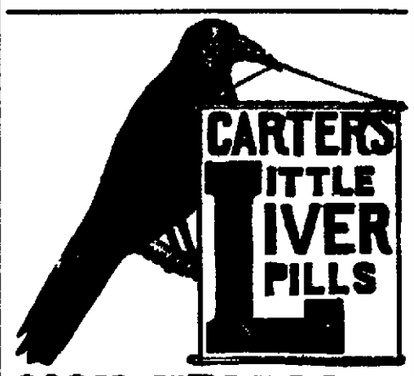
James R. Dunn

Stone Block.



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Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him Free of Charge and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

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Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, Dr. Kutchin quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but Remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

The assassin of the empress of Austria has expressed regret that capital punishment is not inflicted in Switzerland. Lifelong imprisonment probably presents to him a less pleasant aspect than the notoriety of the scaffold.

The Massillon city council is wise in giving the proposition of the East Ohio Gas Company due consideration before passing the ordinance giving the necessary franchise and right of way through the city for the company's pipe line, but its ultimate decision in favor of the project is almost a foregone conclusion, as the benefits to be derived by the city from an abundant supply of natural gas furnished at reasonable rates are strikingly apparent.

"I say," thundered Demagogue Lentz in a speech on Labor Day, "if you can make the poor man pay a tax on beer, then you can make the man who cracks champagne, at five dollars a bottle, pay a tax on his champagne." You can, you can, Brother Lentz, but why did you not assist in the endeavor made to stamp out the excesses of the man who cracks champagne? According to the congressional record, Respresentative Lentz voted against laying such a tax when the matter came up in the house.

In the minds of the rough riders there exists no doubt as to the entire eligibility of Theodore Roosevelt for the office of governor of New York. They cannot even understand how any one can have sufficient nerve to race against him. "That misguided guy (Roosevelt's prospective opponent) will never be heard from again," said a rough rider stump orator at Camp Wikoff the other night, "he'll be swept under in a tidal wave an' froze up in an iceberg an' fell on by an avalanche, an' Col. Roosevelt, our glorious candidate, will march on to victory with the American flag in one hand an' a Spanish scalp in the other."

The formidable force of naval vessels which is being concentrated in the Pacific ocean gives rise to the suspicion that it is some naval power and not Aguinaldo, with only land forces at his command, that is looked upon with apprehension by the government of the Philippines. The battleships Oregon and Iowa are going to Honolulu in anticipation of an emergency call, and the Texas is being fitted up as a flagship for Admiral Dewey. These preparations may be merely precautionary, but they will serve to show a determination on the part of the United States to stand for her rights in the far East if the worst should come.

The assassination of the empress of Austria has no political significance and can have no effect upon the rulers of Europe except insofar as it will cause them for a time at least to take greater precautions for their personal safety. The assassin is a fanatical anarchist, whose expressed design of ameliorating the condition of the peasantry by the murder of an inoffensive though somewhat eccentric representative of the reigning class is in itself a confession of insanity—a confession, however, which, far from mitigating the punishment suitable for such a crime, should rather serve as a further cause for making an example of the murder. Such forms of insanity are curable in no other way.

Improvements in the district of Santiago are going steadily on under the able administration of General Wood. He has already increased the number of the police and reduced the salaries of a number of officials who were found to be less useful than ornamental and expensive, and his efforts toward the establishment of an American school system, as far as conditions would permit, have been particularly admirable. The first aim of the American government was to enforce order and restore confidence in the Santiago district, after which measures could be gradually taken to insure the development of an intelligent citizenship. This exhibition of American energy must be a matter of curiosity to the indolent Spaniards and Cubans.

The candidacy of J. H. Morris, of Youngstown, for the nomination for congress by the Democrats of the Eighteenth district, is being advocated by the Vindicator of that city, which asserts that it is the universal opinion of the Democratic wheel-horses and the party men generally that the nomination should go this time to a Mahoning county man. While the leading Democrats of Stark county stand modestly back and decline to take any but an impersonal interest in this congressional situation, there [illegible] why Mr. Morris or any other Mahoning county man should not have the nomination. Mr. Morris's reported ability as a vote-gatherer would prove particularly valuable in a race against R. W. Tayler, whose chances for re-election are becoming stronger every day.

To business men the declaration of the czar of Russia in favor of a general disarmament of the civilized world must have a tremendous importance, for should the czar's policy be adopted there would probably follow a business revival such as the world has not seen since that which succeeded the discovery of the new world by Christopher Columbus. In this connection statistics have been given, which afford a basis for logical conclusions. These statistics estimate the annual expenditure upon military and naval purposes at $5,000,000 annually. The enormous stimulus to the development and prosperity of the world which could be brought about by the utilization of such a tremendous amount of money in the peaceful aims of business, trade and commerce can readily be imagined.

Information given by our consular reports on the character of the eastern markets is reviewed in the current issue of Harper's Weekly, as being especially valuable just now, when American trade interests demand the closest attention if they are to succeed in the international competition now going on. "Some of these reports," says the Weekly, "give exhaustive analyses of the German and French methods, awarding the superiority generally to the former. The German government sends commissions of experts with the object of examining Chinese and Japanese markets, the peculiarities of the fabrics, the manner of packing goods and the terms of credit most satisfactory to the purchasers. French methods are very similar, though not marked by an equal thoroughness in detail. The lesson most clearly taught by the success of the Germans and the French seems to be the necessity of employing commercial travellers who are thoroughly acquainted with the minutiæ of foreign trade needs, and who are trained adepts in the science of export trade. In Germany there are departments in commercial schools specially devoted to this purpose. It would seem that we must follow in a similar path if the best results are to be obtained."

Newspapers which are now asserting that the President could not enlist another army of 225,000 men if it were necessary, are the very ones, who by dwelling upon the faults of the army administration, encouraging the returning soldiers to mutiny against their officers and magnifying in every way possible the misfortunes instead of the glories of the war, would, if possible, bring about just such a condition. The spirit of pessimism, which has been so active in the country during the past two weeks, has been fostered and encouraged by an unpatriotic press, which has endeavored to rouse the antagonism of the American people against their own government. There have been mistakes, mismanagement, sickness, suffering and death in this war as in every other war, which has been fought in the history of the world; but the fact remains that less than 25,000 American troops forced Spain to capitulate, and give up a war made necessary by her own brutality, and that within four months the American army and navy have accomplished that which has earned for them the respect and admiration of the world. If these glorious achievements were more dwelt upon by the newspapers of the country than the faults of the administration, there would be little chance that another big army of brave Americans could not be raised at short notice by President McKinley.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ohio is certain to go Republican in November, but every Republican should be unceasing in his efforts to make the majority for each local and state candidate as great as possible. There should be no resting on oars. Eternal vigilance is the price of a decisive victory. The President's state should send a Republican delegation to Congress and it should give the Republican state ticket a majority in keeping with the big votes of previous years.—Toledo Blade.

I cannot imagine what the Democrats will talk about this campaign. The Dingley law is a success; the war was carried on in a manner that reflects great credit upon the President and the administration, and even the Democrats have no honest criticism. The starving reconcentrado fake was worked in a political way for a time, but that played out. Then an attempt was made to make it appear that the sickness of the soldiers in the camps was due to the neglect of the administration, and the wind is all out of that presumption. It is a matter of considerable curiosity to me to know what the Democratic spell-binders will speak about this fall. For the life of me I don't know.—The Hon. H. S. Lampton, in the Ohio State Journal.

The administration of William McKinley deserves to have and should have the unfaltering support of the Republican party, and especially the Republicans of Ohio, where a Republican victory this fall would be an endorsement of him by his native state. Republican success this fall means the election of the state ticket, the nominees of which have served their party well, and, if elected, will be faithful and true to the interests of the state.—Judge J. O. Phillips, candidate for congress from the Twentieth district.

THE GAS ORDINANCE.

It is Considered by the Council Monday Night.

WAS REFERRED FOR AMENDMENT.

The Military Band Receives a Liberal Donation From the General Fund—The Various Funds Replenished—A Sanitary Sewer Ordinance Passed.

The ordinance granting a franchise to the East Ohio Gas Company was presented to the city council, in session Monday night, and read the first time. Mr. Smith moved for a suspension of the rules to bring about the immediate passage of the ordinance, but finally withdrew his motion, and the ordinance was referred to the council as a whole, the clerk and solicitor, for careful consideration. The conference will take place Thursday night and a member of the gas company will be present. Mr. Kouth, the second ward member, alone opposed the ordinance. Mr. Jacoby was absent, but his attitude is considered friendly. Mr. Kouth gave as his reason that by the admittance of natural gas the miners of the district would be crippled. This was denied by other members, who claimed to have interviewed local operators, who stated that their trade would not be materially diminished. Various amendments to the ordinance were suggested and will be considered Thursday, and the ordinance will again be presented for passage at the next regular meeting, Monday night. Mr. Lewis is of the opinion that, with the exception of foremen, the gas company should be required to employ local labor for the city work. This the company's representative, Mr. McDowell, said was the company's intention, but the fact was not embodied in the ordinance.

In answer to Mr. Kouth's objection, Mr. Lewis stated that the Massillon coal trade would not be injured, and even if the operators were a trifle the losers, councilmen were there to legislate for the many and not the few. Mr. Kramer desires to see the ordinance passed, but would like to have the company guarantee to furnish a sufficient supply of gas during the winter months. Messrs. Johns and Smith spoke favorably, also Mr. H. C. Brown, of the board of trade committee, which attended the meeting. The council will certainly allow the franchise, and the company will no doubt accept the same including the amendments if any are made. The franchise will not be an exclusive one, and the company's only request is that it shall not be compelled to furnish gas at less than twenty-five cents per thousand feet, during the first five years, nor less than thirty cents per thousand, during the five years following, it agreeing not to charge in excess of the rates named. The work of laying pipes will begin here within thirty days from the passage of the ordinance, and within four months eight miles of pipe will have been laid in the city, and gas furnished. The company also agrees to give a bond of $10,000, to be approved by the council, which shall be forfeited providing their agreement is not fulfilled. This bond also protects the city from all damage or costs arising from the occupation of the streets and alleys.

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of $171.80 on streets and alleys during the week ending September 10th. An order was authorized by the adoption of Mr. Kramer's motion. Engineer Borton reported the completion of the gravelling contract in West Tremont street, and the sewer commission recommended the construction of a sanitary sewer in Wellman and High streets.

Kent street resident's petition for the removal of stagnant water, was referred to the street and alley committee, on Mr. Kouth's motion.

The committee to which was referred the matter of donating $400 to the Military band, Messrs. Kramer, Johns and Smith, recommended that the sum named be set aside. Mr. Haag's motion to accept the report and take the amount from the general fund, was agreed to.

The way and means committee reported the following apportionment of $28,198 44 received from the June tax collection:

Fire department	$2,800 00
Streets and alleys	2,000 00
Prison and police	2,500 00
General fund	1,884 56
Salaries	1,600 00
Street commissioner	312 00
Engineer	500 00
Lights	4,000 00
Water	4,796 00
Board of health	150 00
Sinking fund	3,200 00
Interest	2,100 00
General sewer	800 00
West Main street paving	2,119.74
Funding bond	87 17
Library	400 00

The report was accepted on Mr. Smith's motion.

An ordinance by the solicitor to improve Cedar street between Main and Cherry streets, by grading, curb and gutter, was read the first time and referred to the paving and grading committee.

An ordinance to likewise improve Chester street was read and referred to the same committee.

An ordinance to construct a sanitary sewer in South High and Wellman streets, from Main to Wellman on High and to a point 500 feet east on Wellman, was given the first time and, on respective suspensions of the rules, passed.

Mr. Kramer presented an ordinance prohibiting the scattering of bills, posters, etc., in the streets of Massillon, except by persons licensed by the mayor. This does not restrict local business men. The ordinance was given its first reading.

A resolution by Mr. Kramer setting aside $400 from the general fund for the Military band was adopted, Mr. Kouth voting no.

On Mr Kramer's motion the street and alley committee was instructed to sell the contracts for stone work in Tremont and Canal streets to the lowest bidder.

MAY HOLD THE EIGHTH.

Colonel Hard Thinks His Regiment Will Not Be Mustered Out.

The following, from the Wooster Journal, will be of interest to all members of the Eighth regiment and their friends:

The Eighth Ohio will be held in service when the sixty-day furlough expires. That is the present order of Adjutant General Corbin. A Journal representative last evening was assured of this by Colonel C. V. Hard, commander of the "President's Own."

"Will the Eighth be retained in the service?" was asked the colonel.

"Yes, sir, I think it will. There are 100,000 volunteers to be held, and the Eighth is to be included in the list of regiments.

"President McKinley intimated so to me in a conversation last Saturday. He said: 'We will keep 100,000 of the volunteers for duty. The Eighth Ohio is one of the best regiments and it is my desire to retain it in the service.'

"I said to the President, 'The Eighth is ready to obey orders. If its services are desired longer, the regiment will respond to any duty.'"

The decision to hold the Eighth is meeting with vigorous opposition in the regiment's constituency, and already there is a threat of starting a "Round Robin." If the regiment is held at the end of sixty days, the Journal ventures the prediction that Colonel Hard will not be its commander. Before many moons we predict higher honors will come to Colonel Hard in the shape of a brigadier general's commission.

THE PRISONER BREAKS DOWN.

He Tells Policeman Wittmann All He Knows, Tuesday.

John and William Blocker, whose arrest was announced by THE INDEPENDENT of last evening, are charged with the burglary of a house near New Berlin. Both men are from Akron. Policeman Wittmann, who began work on the case the moment he heard these men were about, succeeded in wringing a confession from John Blocker Tuesday morning. The other Blocker refused to speak a word. In company with the officer, John Blocker went to the place near New Berlin where they had hidden the property stolen on Labor Day. An accordion and a mandolin were found there. A necklace and a number of other things are missing. The prisoners may be given a hearing tonight. John Blocker says he stood on guard, while his companion burglarized the house.

TO PREVENT PAYMENT.

Irvine Leifer Calls on Massillon Banks on Monday.

Irvine Leifer, whose home is on the road which leads from Pigeon Run to Justus, came to Massillon Monday. He called at local banks, and told the men back of the desks that his house had been burglarized the day previous while he and his family were attending a woods meeting at Justus.

"All my certificates of deposit and notes are gone," said Mr. Leifer, "and about everything else worth taking that was in the house. Please stop payment on the notes and do anything else that may be necessary. Entrance to my house was gained by forcing the door. The papers taken represent between $1,600 and $1,700." The requests of Mr. Leifer have all been complied with. Mr. Leifer is a brother of Webster Leifer, of Massillon.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Colored People of Massillon to Celebrate It Thursday.

In addition to the grand cake walk to be given in conjunction with the street fair on Thursday of next week, the colored people of Massillon will celebrate Emancipation day. Visitors are expected from every quarter, many of whom will participate in the prize walk. This will be conducted on a platform to be erected either in Main or Erie street, and will be led by Charles Jeremiah Crawford. Messrs. James Goins, John Allen and James Myers are in charge of this attraction, and noted walkers from various places have requested to be entered.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Sept. 13, 1898:

LADIES.
Grinnell, Mrs. G. N.

MEN.
Grose, Albert — Harper, Thos.
Roby, J. J.

FOREIGN
Solomon, Henry.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of government land in northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and R. J. Wemyss, general land commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only $2 over one fare for round trip tickets. Write C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching, nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

See the Old Glory for $1.00 at 4 East Main street. Doll.

FEELING IN GERMANY.

J. R. Oppenheimer Speaks of the Fatherland's Attitude.

FROM A PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

A Massillon Man Meets with Great Difficulty in Endeavoring to Convince the People of His Old Home that America Waged War for Humanity's Sake.

Joseph R. Oppenheimer, whose return from Germany was announced in THE INDEPENDENT several days ago, has been the center of an interested group of friends much of the time since his arrival in Massillon. Mr. Oppenheimer's health is better now than when he left America four months ago, though at that time he was anything but a sickly person. The home of Mr. Oppenheimer's mother is near Bingen-on-the-Rhine, the beautiful old place which owes its fame to Caroline Norton's "The Soldiers of the Rhine," and it was here that Mr. Oppenheimer spent the greater part of his time.

"When I first arrived in Germany," said Mr. Oppenheimer, this morning, "I found the sentiment of the people to be anything but friendly toward the United States. When I used to tell my old friends that we waged war to relieve a down-trodden nation and that our only reward would be the consciousness that we had done our duty, they would laugh. They could not understand it. To them it was nothing more than an assault by a great strong nation against one too weak to offer resistance, the battle of a giant and a pigmy. Gradually, however, this feeling seemed to disappear as the war progressed, and when I left the country there were plenty of Germans with friendship for the United States and many who believed that after all it was a war for humanity's sake. At any rate all are glad that Spain was vanquished.

"They wanted to deny us the credit due for the victory at Manila. They declared that Dewey came upon the Spanish fleet unawares, and that there was no fight at all. Over there they did not think this much of an achievement. The death of Prince Bismarck did not cast the deep gloom over the country that we Americans suppose. Everybody acknowledged that Bismarck was a great man, but he had enemies by the thousands. He was not universally loved. The newspapers of the United States printed a great deal more about Bismarck than the German papers did. I read things in the journals of this country that they had no thought of printing across the water.

"Germany is enjoying an industrial boom just now that is quite unprecedented. The only difficulty is, there are not a sufficient number of men to be had. Where I came from the crops were heavier than usual and the number of workmen was smaller. Much, I have no doubt, went to waste because of there being no one to gather it. The wages there range from $1.25 a day down for common labor. But $1.25 will go much farther in the hands of a German than when invested by an American, although prices are high in Germany just now. Beef costs seventeen cents a pound. But over there the head of the house, the mother and children, when they become old enough, work steadily, and by practicing the strictest economy they manage to live very comfortably. Beer, wine and cigars are the cheapest articles in general use.

"One of Germany's most delightful features is the absence of cuspidors. Even the saloons have no use for them. The Germans are not a tobacco-chewing nation. All drinking places are neatly and cleanly kept, and the 'Dutch treat' is by no means a thing of the past, though the American way of buying drinks is coming into general favor. But the most popular plan, especially among the poorer people, is for each man to pay for his own drink and to drink as much as he wants."

DIED AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Two More Members of the Eighth Ohio Victims of Fever.

CANTON, Sept. 12.—The bodies of Private Haubert, of New Berlin, and Private Lillich, of Canton, arrived Monday morning from Montauk Point. Both were members of the Eighth Ohio and death resulted from fever.

The September term of common pleas court will begin on Monday of next week in both rooms, Judges McCarty and Taylor presiding. The assignment of cases for the week will be made Thursday.

An answer and cross petition has been filed in the case of David Kerstetter's administrator against Franklin C. Bear and others. The defendants allege that if ever the plaintiff had a claim against them it is now barred by the statutes of limitation. An application for the appointment of an administrator has been filed in the estate of Isaac Harding, of Lawrence township. The first partial account has been filed in the guardianship of Walter Leifer, of Massillon. In the estate of Louis Wagner, of Massillon, the administrator has been ordered to sell mortgage notes. Mortgage notes have been ordered sold in the assignment of the U. B. church, of Massillon.

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

EVERETT YOST ARRIVES.

Brought Home from New York a Very Ill Man.

Everett Yost, a member of Company I, Eighth regiment, was brought to Massillon this morning, a very sick man. He left Montauk with the other members of the regiment, but was then too ill to be brought beyond New York. Later he grew stronger, and in the charge of competent attendants was sent to Massillon. Irving and George Yost, his brothers, met him at Pittsburg and accompanied him home.

WILL REPORT THIS WEEK.

Delegate Hopkinson Returns from the Toledo Convention.

Thomas L. Hopkinson, who represented the local branch of the Mail Carriers' Association at the national convention at Toledo, reached Massillon Saturday night. Mr. Hopkinson will make his report to his constituents this week. He has many things of interest to report, and one of them will probably be the shabby treatment received at the hands of the Toledo people.

A Great Zoological Garden.

The Zoological Society of New York propose to construct what will probably be the finest zoological garden in the world in Bronx Park, New York, and under the direction of the executive committee the plans are being fully elaborated. The society expects to open the garden to the public in a satisfactory way on May 1st, 1898. While the work is progressing with all due rapidity and zeal, the old and well approved plan of relieving biliousness and constipation through the beneficent agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters finds general recognition. This excellent family medicine is a safeguard against malaria and nervousness. It invigorates the system through the medium of improved digestion and appetite, fortifies it against disease, and counteracts the effects of overwork, mental or physical. A wineglassful before retiring engenders health yielding and strength-giving sleep. Let it have the persistent and systematic trial that it deserves.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

When the World's Fair at Chicago ceased to exist, it was supposed that we should ne'er look upon its like again. However, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha has effectively reproduced in similarity all of the buildings which made the White City so attractive in 1893.

It does not now take weeks to wander through grounds and structures and then be compelled to go away with a jumble of ideas, for the Omaha Exposition people have profited by past experience, and have so improved the arrangement of exhibits that no more than two or three days of time need be consumed in admiration and inspection of the marvelous resources of the West, collected together in the chief city of Nebraska.

Even the new Midway is a reproduction of the far-famed Street of All Nations of 1893, with many improvements upon the original.

The electric lighting of the buildings, grounds and lagoon at night makes a scene of enchanting beauty, alone worth traveling a thousand miles to see.

The means of communication between the city and grounds are ample, and the the distance to be traversed is short.

The ways of reaching Omaha are innumerable, but chief among them is the direct Chicago and Omaha short line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, with its electric lighted, vestibuled trains, leaving Chicago every night at 6:15 and arriving at Omaha at 8:20 the next morning. Dining car service enroute.

Excursion tickets are on sale at every coupon ticket office in the United States over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway through northern Illinois and central Iowa, as well as at 95 Adams street and at the union passenger station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago—Sick or Well,

A GREAT RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes—Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush, and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we are able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect savior of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way to get supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlin Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Z. T Baltzly, opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

All leading teachers of cookery use it.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Forsythe, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wagoner are visiting in Toledo.

Mrs. Valentine Fries, of Milan, is visiting in Massillon.

Mrs. Charles Nettleton, of Osnaburg, is visiting in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Landis and Mrs. Susan A. Landis are visiting in Lodi.

Miss Bertha Keiser, of Akron, is the guest of Miss Della Keller, in East South street.

Misses Lillian and Daisy Beiter, of Zoar, are the guests of Mrs. George Liebermann.

Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Sonnhalter have moved from Thorn street to No. 19 Andrew street.

Jacob Hauenstein, of Elk Falls, Kan., is the guest of Mrs. C. Hauenstein, in North Mill street.

Township Clerk E. W. Busby has recovered from an illness of several weeks with malarial fever.

Mrs. E. B. Eyer and Mrs. W. M. Kestley, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mrs. J. Doll, on the plains.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kile, of Beach City, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Boerngen over Sunday.

Miss Mary Jones, of Canal Dover, who has been visiting Massillon relatives, returned home Sunday night.

Miss Ruth Gordon, of New York, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan university, is the guest of Miss Bessie Allman.

Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell came from Ashland county on Monday to attend the funeral of her son, Wm. H. Masters.

Miss Myrtle, Bixler has returned to Canal Dover, after a brief visit with the Misses Lomady, in West Main street.

Mrs. M. E. Warwick has returned to the city, after a visit of several weeks in Atlantic City and other eastern resorts.

Gerald and Arthur Deeden, of Chicago, are the guests of their cousins, Albert and the Misses Crone, in East Main street.

Mrs. Daniel Kitchen has returned home from Cleveland, where she spent a week with her daughter, Mrs. W. K Sladden.

The marriage of Louis Eisenbrei and Miss Lottie Davis will take place in St. Mary's church at 7:30, on Thursday morning.

The Liederkranz Singing Society, of Massillon, will hold its last picnic of the season, at Wendling's grove, west of town, next Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Mackentire, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Lloyd Bowman and daughter, of Chicago, are visiting Mrs. George Bowman, in West street.

Miss Ida Stough, who has been located at Massillon, has accepted a position in the Painter Children's Home, in Holmes county.—Orrville Crescent.

The C., L. & W. railway will offer excursion rates from all stations north of Massillon during the street fair and as far south as Uhrichsville.

Alfred R. Baehrens, organist of the First M. E. church of Canton, has resigned to take a position as organist in the Unity church, of Cleveland.

William McClintock, of Pittsburg, a member of a Pennsylvania regiment, and now out on a furlough, is a guest at the Cameron residence, in West Main street.

Work was resumed at Reed & Company's glass factory on Monday, four shops in the big factory being in operation. Other blowers will be taken on in the near future.

County Treasurer T. Harvey Smith, who is ill at his home in this city, is improving rapidly. Mr. Smith expects to be able to resume his duties at the court house in a very few days.

William Geis, of Pittsburg, Kas., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Geis, in Center street. Mr. Geis left Massillon two years ago. He is now in the employ of the Adams Express Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Telephone Company, Saturday, it was decided to permit the present officials to continue in office. Other business of a private nature was transacted

The next regular meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of Daniel Buffmeyer, two miles northwest of Canton, Wednesday, September 21st. Margaret Rockhill, secretary.

Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Gardner are in Omaha, having left Massillon Saturday night. Dr. Gardner will attend the national encampment of the Sons of Veterans, after which the Trans-Mississippi Exposition will receive their attention.

George Howells and Harry Hershey went to Columbus today. They will become law students at the Ohio state university. Both have already begun the study of law, and for some time have been in the office of R W. McCaughey.

The report of the county treasurer for the past six months gives the present amount in the treasury as $159,297.90. The amount in funds at $157,235.88, and the surplus at $2,062.12. The report is signed by W. J. Davies and J. H. Kauffman.

The funeral of Charles Young took place on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the Rev. J. F. Clokey officiating. The pall bearers were John Pepper, William Stevens, Bartholomew White, John Axxe, William Welker and R. B. Crawford.

The funeral of William H. Masters, who died at the Massillon hospital Monday morning, were conducted from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Sarah L. Baker, just west of the corporation line, Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. Interment in the Massillon cemetery. The services were conducted by the Rev. Wm. H. Shults

Olin Dawson, a 12 year-old Alliance boy, while playing on the cars in the railway yard, was caught between the end of a car and a pile of lumber and crushed to death. Two other boys had a narrow escape, having left the car but a moment before.

Relatives of Private Louis G. Witt, who is now in a Bridgeport, Conn., hospital, received a communication from the young man's mother this morning, stating that Mr. Witt was rapidly improving and that before long would be strong enough for the journey home.

Wendel Schwartz, who is slightly demented, was found wandering about the streets Monday night by Policeman Getz, who placed him in the city prison and notified West Brookfield relatives. His brother came to the city this morning and took him home.

Edward Ertle, formerly employed in the store of Sonnhalter Bros., has arrived from Chicago to spend ten days with Massillon relatives. Mr. Ertle now holds a position in the store of Mendel Bros., with which firm Joseph Ertle, formerly of Massillon, is connected.

Francis Gallagher, of Pigeon Run, attended the funeral of his brother at Wadsworth Monday. The latter died from the effects of typhoid fever contracted while in the late war. While in the field Mr. Gallagher gave up his blanket to shield his lieutenant, who was ill, and the latter came a great distance to attend the funeral.

A telegram was received in Alliance yesterday, from New York, announcing the arrival there of Sergeant Brosius and Private Kirkwood, of Company K, who had been left at Santiago when the Eighth came home. Friends had been unable to hear from them, and there was much rejoicing at the news of their return in good health.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth district will meet at Alliance next Friday to nominate a candidate for congress The apportionment is one delegate for each hundred votes and a fraction thereof over fifty, cast for the Hon. H. L. Chapman for governor last November. This rule gives the counties the following delegates: Stark 96, Mahoning 55 and Columbiana 49.

Fire Chief Aungst, of Alliance, was awarded highest honors for his exhibit at the international convention and tournament of firemen held at Omaha last week. The fire nozzle, the hose nozzle and the siamese, all inventions of Chief Aungst, were admired by thousands who attended the great gathering, and each of the three devices won the first prize and a gold medal was also awarded their inventor.

Howard Hagan arrived home from Montauk Point this morning He says his experience in Santiago was as terrible as that of the rest and his illness as long and as severe. During his absence Mr. Hagan became the possessor of a flowing moustache, and many of his friends failed to recognize him upon his arrival. Mr. Hagan is rapidly recovering his strength. He expects to be as well as ever in a few weeks.

A Columbus dispatch says that Dr. C. O. Probst, of the state board of health, has received many inquiries as to the possibility of bringing home from Cuba the bodies of soldiers who died there. To all he has been compelled to answer that those who died of contagious diseases may not be brought at all. The rules of the state board of health absolutely forbid it, and even in the case of a soldier these rules cannot be broken.

Cameron Miller, who was appointed an inspector of immigrants at Quebec, Canada, by President McKinley, has come home to assist in the work of moving his family to Massillon. Their home is now near Newman. Mr. Miller will return to Quebec in about two weeks. He says he is very comfortably situated in the quaint old Canadian city, and by the aid of his newspapers and frequent meetings with Massillon pleasure-seekers he keeps well informed as to what is occurring at home.

An exceedingly pretty wedding was that of Miss Florence Henrich and Frank Seifert, which took place in St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning in the presence of a large congregation. The bridesmaid was Miss Laura Kegler, the best man, Henry Seifert, and the ushers, Joseph Seifert and Martin Frank, of Canal Dover. The bridal party advanced to the altar to the music of the Lohengrin bridal chorus, sung by the church choir, and during the ceremony, performed by the Rev. James Kuhn, Miss Adaline Ertle sang an Ave Maria. The bride wore a gown of white silk and carried a prayer book. Miss Kegler, the bridesmaid, wore white organdie and carried white asters. A large reception was held in honor of the bride and groom at the Henrich residence in Locust street at 4 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Seifert will reside in Massillon.

The marriage of Curtis J. Duncan, of Massillon, to Miss Erma Gibbs, of Canton, was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbs, 1102 West Tuscarawas street, Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Herbruck, of Trinity Reformed church, officiating. The wedding was private, only the relatives and a few intimate friends being present. Upon their return from Cleveland, where the remainder of the week will be spent, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan will take up their residence at 173 Wellman street. They will be at home to their friends after October 15. Mr. Duncan, who is the proprietor of a West Main street jewelry store, is so well and favorably known that the complimentary references usually forthcoming on such occasions are quite unnecessary, though all join in congratulating Mr. Duncan on his good fortune in winning as his bride one so charming as Miss Gibbs.

THE HIRED HAND FIRED

Bullets Whizzed About the Ears of a Dalton Vandal.

NEWS OF MR. CAMP'S RAILWAY.

It has Been Christened the Sandusky, Ashland & Southern Railway, and its Construction is Proving Quite an Undertaking—Dr. Groff on Condition of Stock.

DALTON, Sept. 14.—A man was attempting to force an entrance to the barn of S. J. Goudy when the latter's hired hand came to a window of the house and looked out, last night. "Is that you, Ves?" he called to the dusky form, which, at the first sound of his voice, started on the double quick down the lane. Hastily catching up his revolver, Mr. Goudy's faithful employe fired several times after the fleeing figure, but none of the shots took effect. The man was undoubtedly one of the persons who seem to be devoting their lives to the persecution of Mr. Goudy. Not long ago they loosened the burrs on his wagon and a serious accident was avoided only by a timely discovery; harness was cut to shreds but a few weeks ago; double-trees were carried away shortly afterwards, and last week more harness was destroyed. The gossips have much to talk about, and they are filling the air with hundreds of theories and stories But nobody knows who Mr. Goudy's annoyers are nor why he is annoyed.

IT IS QUITE A RAILWAY.

WEST LEBANON, Sept. 14 —The talk here is that Mr. Camp has interested Columbus and New York capital in his railway, and that it is to be a far more important affair than was at first supposed. Be that as it may, the fact remains that Mr. Camp visits New York every fortnight. A name for the road, although but half built, has already been decided upon. It will be called the Sandusky, Ashland & Southern, and it will extend from lake to river, the terminus being at Bridgeport. So said Mr. Camp when last in town.

CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN.

SIPPO, Sept. 14.—"Last year," said Dr. Groff, today, "cattle died off in great numbers because they were allowed to eat dry or frost-bitten grass. There is nothing any more deadly, and farmers cannot be too careful. There will be frosts in a short time, and after then grass eaten by cattle is likely to have a fatal effect."

MORE WATER IN THE DRAKE MINE.

NEWMAN, Sept. 14.—Miss Marie Griffith is visiting relatives in Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. Geo Williams and Miss Mary Williams have returned from a visit in Wheeling, W. Va.

William Becket, who moved his family to Michigan last fall, has returned to Sherrodsville. He spent a few days last week with his sister, Mrs. Robert Ralston, at this place.

Mrs. William Findley and daughter Margaret visited the Currie family at Canton several days last week, and while there witnessed the closing of the street fair. The report an enjoyable time with their former neighbors and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorin C. Wise, of Canton, spent Sunday with the latter's mother, Mrs. Young, at the old homestead.

Charlie Reese and Eddie Davis started last Monday morning on their wheels for Mineral Point, to spend a few days with relatives.

The many friends of George W. Phillips will be pleased to learn that he is the Democratic candidate for sheriff of Guernsey county, and notwithstanding the county is Republican by a large majority, George will make his opponents hustle.

The Drake coal mine is again experiencing some difficulty with the heavy flow of water. A new pump has been ordered that is expected to handle the water with ease. The contractor is making good headway with the grading for the switch.

Don't forget the K. of L. dance on Thursday evening of this week, as this will be the last dance of the season. A good crowd is expected.

The new mine being put down north of Canal Fulton, by the O. & P. Coal Company, under the management of the Williams Brothers, struck coal last Saturday night, of an excellent quality, and is four feet eight-inches thick. Mr. Huber, of Akron, is superintending the entire affair.

The appointment of M. D. Ratchford, of Massillon, "Indiana," to the national industrial commission by President McKinley, meets the approval of "Mike's" Newman friends, and gives evidence that the "major" has not forgotten his miner friends

FULTON IS COMING.

CANAL FULTON, Sept. 14.—The immense number of Massillonians who used to crowd Canal Fulton's streets during the village's fair have not been forgotten by people hereabouts, and it is safe to say that the whole town will be in Massillon at some time or other next week.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 14 —Mrs. Higginbottom returned from her trip to the state of Wyoming Friday night. She found her friends in the West well, and contented with their several lots.

The New Berlin team crossed bats with the Minglewoods Saturday, and were defeated by the latter

The Rev. R. M. Yoder was in town Monday.

Quite a number of our people attended the camp meeting on the Matthie farm last Sunday.

Daniel Baughman, of Lecompton, Kan., is visiting his brother, Jacob, at the pleasant residence of George Williams, east of town. Forty-one years have elapsed since Mr. Baughman last saw Buckeye soil.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Schuckers, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schuckers.

The annual conference of the East Ohio district of the U. B. church comes on the 22d inst. D. K. Eberly is lay delegate.

Hiram Leisy will occupy the new residence of Cyrus Rowe, which is nearing completion.

Our band will be one of the contestants at the Massillon street fair, and we hope they may show themselves as worthy as they did at Canton.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 14.—It was first seen in the vicinity of the C, C. & S. station by small boys. It was tall and stately and wore a robe of pure white. Last night C. B. Blank, telegrapher at the W. & L. E. station, found himself face to face with the ghost while returning home at 8 o'clock. He drew a pistol and fired. The bullet seemed to strike the object, but he heard no cries of pain. The spook then disappeared as mysteriously as it had come. The villa e is aroused, and plans are now under discussion for organizing some sort of an investigating party.

NATURAL GAS FOR CANTON.

The Ultimate Support of an Important Measure is Assured.

CANTON, Sept. 14.—The meeting of the council on Monday evening was largely attended, owing to the interest felt in the proposed natural gas franchise. Particular attention was paid to the reading of the ordinance as amended by a committee. Few changes had been made, the only one materially altering it from the original being the provision that the gas should be furnished to the public schools, churches, city buildings, library and Aultman hospital at ten per cent discount from the regular price to consumers. A motion to suspend rules and give the ordinance its second and third readings was voted down. Members who voted against the motion stated that their votes should not be construed to mean that they were opposed to granting the franchise, but that they considered it a matter of too much importance for hasty action. It is expected that the ordinance will be passed at the meeting next Monday night.

The Canton Klondike Company, composed of J. F. Benskin, J. J. Hahn, M. T. Meyer, Elmer Markley and W. H. Buckius, has met with a misfortune and is now on its way back to Canton. The party is said to have lost its entire outfit by the sinking of its boat near St. Michael. No particulars of the misfortune have been received except that all members of the party are well and are on their way home.

Owing to the fact that the stores and various business houses were open on Labor Day, it is intended to observe a holiday some day this week, arrangements for which will be made at a meeting of the Business Men's Association this evening.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Report of the United States Weather Bureau.

The weather for the week just passed has been generally fair and cool with much sunshine. The mean temperature for the northern section was 62.6 degrees, or 3.7 degrees below the normal. For the central section the mean was 62.4 degrees, or 5.2 degrees below the normal, and for the southern section 65 5 degrees, or 4.4 below the normal. There were numerous reports of frost on the mornings of the 8th and 9th, but no damage was done. Frosts occurred in scattered localities on the morning of the 12th. The precipitation was one half inch below the normal in both the northern and southern sections, and over three-fourths of an inch below in the central. Crops have matured well and the cool and fair weather has been favorable for farm work.

The corn crop has been favorably affected by the weather, and the crop is being put in shock as fast as possible. Some late fields are still green and will need one or two weeks more to mature. Some corn was blown down by wind in Ross and Putman counties. The correspondent in Clinton county reports the potato crop good, but the greater part of the correspondents say the crop is poor, light or fair. The quality is generally good, and but few reports of rot.

The tobacco harvest has been hurried Danger from pole rot has decreased with cool weather. A large acreage of wheat ground is being prepared, and about half the correspondents report seeding begun. There is but one report of a good crop of clover seed; generally the crop is very light. Buckwheat and millet are being harvested. In Stark county corn is ripening, and a few farmers have started cutting.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

JOHN R. JONES.

John R. Jones passed peacefully away at his East Greenville home on Sunday. Mr. Jones was 49 years of age, was married and had been a resident of East Greenville for ten years. He was a native of Wales.

WILLIAM H. MASTERS.

William Masters, one of the patients removed to the Massillon state hospital for the insane from Toledo last week, died Monday morning of tuberculosis, aged 36 ysars. Mr. Masters formerly resided west of Massillon. He became demented nine years ago His mother lives on a farm near Mansfield, and a sister resides just west of the city.

CAROLINA HERMAN.

The death of Carolina, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ewald Herman, occurred last night at their home in Crystal Spring. The funeral took place Monday at 1 o'clock. Mr. Herman is one of the proprietors of the grocery store at the corner of Mill and Tremont streets.

A FAIR OF THE SIXTIES.

Carnival of '98 and that of Thirty Years Ago.

THE ANNIVERSARY NEXT WEEK.

All Should Bear in Mind that the Dates are September 21, 22, 23 and 24—The Last Day of the Fair One to be Celebrated.

The last day of the Massillon street fair, as everybody knows, will be September 24. This fact brings to the minds of the older residents that it was on this date that the first annual fair of the Tuscarawas Valley Agricultural Society, an association that flourished in 1860 and for many years after, was held in Massillon. The anniversary will be observ next week in some manner, nobody knows exactly how, but there will doubtless be a getting together of all of the persons now in this vicinity who were connected with the famous old society, and there will be a discussion of fai:s as they were and as they are.

The fair of 1860 was held on the West side. The premiums offered were of considerable value. One of the few premium lists in existence is owned by Mr. C. M. Schafer, of Canal Fulton. A noticeable feature of the programme is that the best speed events were for horses with 2:50 records. The officers of this fair were D. Murray, president; D. B. Wyandt, I. Steese and Henry Bachtel, vice presidents; I. M. Allen secretary, and Alexander Allen, treasurer. Among the managers were A. C. Wales, William Brown, Clement Russell, and J. Kelley, of Massillon. Other Massillonians connected with committees of the fair were: Louis Lavake, J. M. Brown, David Atwater, I. B. Dangler, Mrs. Anson Pease, Mrs. J. S. Kelley, Mrs. J. M Brown, Mrs. Withington, the Rev. and Mrs. James Beacom, the Rev. H. H Morrell and wife, the Rev. and Mrs. Auble, Mrs. Abel Fletcher, Mrs. Hurxthal, Mrs. S. Hunt, George Zeilley, John Terry, James Justus, Samuel Pease, W. C. Richards, Dr. Shertzer, C. K. Skinner, T. P. Reed, T. W. Harvey, Kent Jarvis and D. W. Huntsman.

The committees of the fair association have completed the programme of events, a copy of which was today handed to THE INDEPENDENT for publication. It follows:

Wednesday, September 21—Grand industrial parade at 10 a. m.; balloon ascension and parachute leap, æronaut fired from cannon, 1,000 feet in mid-air, at 11 a. m.; trapeze performance and high dive from 125-foot tower, 2:30 p m., and brilliant electric display in the evening.

Thursday, September 22—$200 prize band contest for bands of towns of not over 1,500 inhabitants. First prize, $75; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize, $15; fifth prize, $10, and $25 to the band showing the largest number of people in the parade. Balloon ascension, parachute leap, etc. The oriental street cake walk of 300 people on the paved streets, under wonderful electrical displays, in the evening at 7 o'clock.

Friday, September 23—Peace carnival day, there will be parades by all societies, fantastic parades, marche en masque. 300 school children will join in the parade, singing patriotic songs. Music by prize winning bands, high dive from 80 foot tower and a public street wedding. In the evening will be the $1000 fireworks display—the most gorgeous and realistic display of fireworks ever shown in the state, representing naval battles, battleships Maine and Oregon, Commanders Dewey, Sampson, Schley, etc., etc., the battle of Santiago, which alone will cost $200.

Saturday, September 24.—This will be Midway day, and will be one of the best of the fair. Some of the most interesting features on this day are: American Vaudeville Company; London Variety Company; the famous Japanesse jugglers; the Bohemian glassblowers, the Australian wild girl; Pollock Brothers, far famed as the dwarf boxers; the oriental dancers, and Wetter's Dog and Pony show. The Midway will be in East Tremont street, the vacant Russell lot being utilized.

One of the finest exhibits of the fair will be that of the Light, Heat & Power Company. There will be four hundred incandescent lamps burning every night. The globes will be of variegated colors.

THAT LOUD REPORT.

Joyful Miners Celebrate the Finding of Coal, Tuesday Night.

The report and the shock that awakened sleeping Massillonians and set doors and windows everywhere to rattling at 10:45 o'clock Tuesday night, are no longer mysteries. The men employed at the mine of the Central Coal Company, west of the city, know all about it "It was our celebration," said one of them this morning. "We reached the coal at that hour, and we couldn't see any other way out of it but to set off a couple sticks of dynamite. That we did, and a jolly roar it was. We're sorry if we made it bad for Massillon people, but 'taint every day that coal is struck hereabouts."

HARD LOT IN LIFE

But She Finally Found Relief from Her Sufferings.

"I had stomach trouble and suffered severe pain after eating. The prescriptions given me did not cure me. I began to think my lot in life was very hard. One day I concluded I would make one more trial and sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills. The result is that I can eat all kinds of food without unpleasant consequences." MRS. G. W. WINN, Sybene, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BOTH PLEADED GUILTY.

Men Arrested by Policeman Wittmann Taken to McDonaldsville.

Constable Frank Keck, of McDonaldsville, arrived Wednesday morning to take charge of the two men arrested by Policeman Wittmann on Monday. Blocher is not the name of both men. One is James Dulabahn. Peter Blocher is the other man. Constable Keck took them before his son, Justice Nelson Keck, who fined Dulabahn $100 and costs and sentenced him to thirty days in the workhouse. Blocher was fined $50 and sentenced to thirty days. His sentence was made lighter because he told the officers of his own and his companion's connection with two burglaries, thus obliging Dulabahn, as well as himself, to plead guilty. The charge was larceny. As was stated in last evening's paper, all the stolen property was recovered.

JOHN KRACKER COMES HOME.

He Says "The Independent" Has Printed About All the Facts.

John Kracker, jr., nephew of Leopold Kracker, who, it is alleged, was murdered in the vicinity of Pittsburg on July 28, arrived in Massillon Saturday evening, remaining with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kracker, until Monday morning. Mr. Kracker is connected with the Pennsylvania railway construction force, of which Leopold Kracker was foreman at the time of his death, and he is now working near Pittsburg.

"There is not much to be added to what THE INDEPENDENT has already printed," said Mr. Kracker. "The authorities have at last been roused to action, and the investigation has been commenced. They are tardy, but nevertheless I think if they go about it in earnest the guilty parties may yet be apprehended."

OHIO TROOPS COME HOME.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—The First Ohio cavalry, from Huntsville, Ala., arrived by the Louisville & Nashville today in two sections, the first at 10 a. m. and the second at 11:30 a. m. They were transferred at the yards to the Pennsylvania road and taken on to Columbus. The First Ohio infantry volunteers is due to arrive here over the Louisville & Nashville road at 8 a. m. tomorrow, and will be mustered out here.

JAPAN'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Japan newspapers reaching the state department show an almost universal expression in favor of the United States holding permanently and governing the Philippine islands. They say it will be in the interest of peace, commerce and good government.

REVIEWING THE TROOPS.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—General Breckenridge and staff will go to Knoxville tonight where they will review the troops. On Friday they will go to Frankfort to pay their respects to Governor Bradley, and will arrive in Lexington Saturday morning.

NORTHWAY'S SUCCESSOR.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Governor Bushnell has issued a proclamation for the election of a congressman in the Nineteenth district, to succeed Northway, deceased. The election will be held the same day as the general election.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Senator Davis and Whitelaw Reid called on the President today. It is expected the entire body of peace commissioners will dine with the President and cabinet tomorrow evening.

INSURGENTS LEAVE MANILA.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—The insurgents evacuated the suburbs of Manila today. They had a parade of three thousand men, who shouted, "Viva Americans! Viva Fillipinos Libre!"

A Kentucky Shooting.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Rufus Veal shot fatally J. H. Grief and Pres. Schotter early today in a saloon. The men had assaulted Veal during a quarrel over an account.

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GREAT MEMORIES.

PROOF THAT THEY ARE NOT THE PRODUCT OF CIVILIZATION.

Scaliger, the Philosogist, Was So Certain of His Memory that He Undertook to Repeat Long Passages From Latin Works With a Dagger at His Heart.

Scaliger, the philosogist of the sixteenth century, who edited several of the classics, was so certain of his memory that he undertook to repeat long passages from Latin works with a dagger at his breast, which was to be used against him in the event of his memory failing; while Seneca, the tutor of Nero, could repeat two thousand words exactly as he heard them. Pope could turn at once to any passage which had struck him when reading; and Leyden, the Scottish poet, who died in the early part of the century, was also remarkable for his memory. When congratulated on one occasion upon his aptitude for remembering things, Leyden replied that he often found his memory a source of inconvenience. Surprise was expressed at this, whereupon the poet replied that he often wished to recall a particular passage, but could not do so until he had repeated the whole poem from the beginning to where the passage occurred which he wished to recall.

Leyden is also credited with having been able to repeat an act of Parliament or a lengthy legal document after having heard it once. The newspapers of January, 1820, contain frequent allusions to the case of a man named Thomson, who drew plans of a dozen London parishes, including every church, chapel, yard, court, monument lamppost and innumerable trees and pumps, without reference to a single book, and without asking a single question; and an English clergyman mentions a man of weak intellect who lived about the same time, who could remember the names and ages of every man, woman and child who had been buried in the parish during thirty-five years, together with the dates of burial and the names of the mourners at the funeral. That great memories are not the product of civilization is proved by an instance recorded by Dr. Moffat, the great African missionary. Dr. Moffat once preached a sermon to a group of negroes, and was shortly afterwards attracted by the gesticulations of a young savage addressing a number of blacks. On going up to the group, he was amazed to hear the savage reproducing his own sermon word for word.

She Was Empress of Mexico.

Princess Marie Charlotte, better known as Empress Charlotta, has just passed her 58th year For her unfortunate fate the people not only of Belgium but of all Europe have the kindest words for the poor creature, who at one time was the envy of many royal Princesses. She is the sister of Leopold II., King of Belgium, and when scarcely 17 years of age she was married at Brussels to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, who was the brother of Emperor Francis Joseph. The union proved a very happy one until Ferdinand, aided by the troops of Napoleon III tried to found an empire in Mexico. He took the title of Maximilian I., in 1866. The French troops were withdrawn and the Mexicans succeeded in defeating Maximilian's small party, and the so-called Emperor was arrested, June 19, 1867, he was executed. His wife had returned to Vienna some time before, and the news of his death prostrated her. She has never recovered from the shock. At first it was reported that she was incurably insane and guardians were appointed over her. But in spite of the rewritten tales of her romantic career that are published from time to time there is now no longer anything of the maniac about the Empress Carlotta. She lives quietly the life of a gentlewoman in the Chateau de Bonchout there is solitude and great grief, but no insanity. Her hair is quite white, her face is very pale, but almost without wrinkles and her form is slight and girlish. For the people of Belgium she has remained in their memory their same gay Princess, who over forty years ago, was married to the handsome Austrian.—New York Tribune.

A Naturalized Spanish Countess.

There is at present in Chicago a real live Spanish countess. Her name is Lolita B'della Predosa, and though the blood of the Don flows through her veins she has renounced her allegiance to her native land, having taken out naturalization papers Countess Predosa is the daughter of a Spanish family that is allied by blood or friendship with Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier who was assisted General Blanco and Martinez Campos who preceded Weyler as governor of Cuba. She was joined in marriage to an Italian nobleman and her father disinherited her She came to this country ten years ago. She has learned to love the land of her adoption, and her sympathies are wholly with the United States in its struggle with Spain The countess declares that she will bring up her sons to honor the Stars and Stripes.

A Fair Chance

For the benefit of those, too numerous in any circle, who continually blame Fate for their own patent deficiences this good advice is quoted:

Don't be whining about not having a fair chance. Throw a sensible man out of a window, and he'll fall on his feet and ask the nearest way to his work The more you have to begin with, the less you will have in the end

Money you can earn yourself is much brighter than any you get out of dead men's bags. A scant breakfast in the morning of life whets the appetite for a feast later in the day He who has tasted a sour apple will have the more relish for a sweet one.

Your present want will make future prosperity all the sweeter. A few cents has set up many a peddler in business, and he has turned it over until he has kept his carriage. As for the place you are cast in, I can't find fault with that; you need not be a horse because you were born in a stable.

If a bull tossed a man of mettle sky-high, he would drop down into a good place. A hard-working young man with his wits about him will make money while others will do nothing but lose it.

THE STORY OF THE DRUM.

A regiment in motion and the rattle of a drum.
With a rat, tat, tat! and rat, tat, tum!
Fear is on the face of some,
Others stepping with aplomb
And steady is the patter and the clatter of the drum.

Sweeping lines in evolution, fast the wheeling columns come;
And a thousand men are stepping to the tapping of the drum!
There are countenances glum,
There are scenes dull and numb.
But a boy is stepping proudly there, he's playing on the drum.

The range and roar of battle, and the rattle of a drum,
The shrapnel shot are flying with a zip! and a zum!
Cruel shells exploding come,
And the bullets hiss and hum.
But a drum still echoes loudly. Will the thing be never mum?

Darkness on the field of battle, where the body seekers come
The storm of death is ended, and displayed the struggle's sum—
A pallid face, a drum;
There is blood, and both are dumb.
A story of a drummer and a story of a drum.

—T. E. McGrath, in New York Sun.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

When I was about forty years of age, I took command of the ship Petersham. She was an old craft, and had seen full as much service as she was capable of seeing with safety. But her owners were willing to trust a valuable cargo in her, so I would not refuse to trust myself. We were bound for Liverpool, and nothing unusual happened until about the eighth day out, when we ran foul of a small iceberg. It was early in the morning, before sunrise, and not above six or eight feet of ice was above water, it having nearly all been melted in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. I did not think we had sustained much injury, for the shock was light; but I was very angry, and gave the lookout a severe punishment, without stopping to inquire whether he could have seen the berg in time to escape it.

My cabin-boy was named Jack Withers He was fourteen years of age, and his first voyage. I had taken him from his widowed mother, and had promised her that I would see him well treated, that was, if he behaved himself. He was a bright, quick, intelligent lad. I soon made myself believe he had an awful disposition. I fancied that he was the most stubborn piece of humanity I had ever come across. I had made up my mind that he had never been properly governed, and had resolved to curb his temper before I'd done with him. In reply he told me that I might kill him if I liked, and I flogged him with the end of the mizzen-topgallant halliards till he could hardly stand. I asked him if he'd got enough, and he told me I might flog him more if I wished to. I felt a strong inclination to throw the boy overboard, but at that moment he staggered back against the mizzenmast from absolute weakness, and I left him to himself. When I reasoned calmly about the boy's disposition, I was forced to acknowledge that he was one of the smartest and most intelligent and faithful lads I had ever seen. When I asked him to do anything, he would be off like a rocket, but when I roughly ordered him to do it, then came the disposition with which I found fault.

One day, when it was very near noon, I spoke to him to bring up my quadrant. He was looking over the quarter-rail, and I knew he did not hear me. The next time I spoke I ripped out an oath, and intimated if he did not move I'd help him.

"I didn't hear you," he said, with an independent tone.

"No words," said I.

"I suppose I can speak," he retorted, moving slowly toward the companionway.

His looks, words, and the slow, careless manner in which he moved, fired me in an moment, and I grasped him by the collar.

"Speak to me again like that, and I'll flog you within an inch of your life," said I.

"You can flog away," he replied, firm and undaunted as a rock.

And I did flog him. I caught up the end of a rope, and beat him till my arm fairly ached; but he never winced.

"How's that?" said I.

"There's a little more life in me; you'd better flog it out," was the reply.

And I beat him again I beat him till he sank from my hand against the rail: and I sent one of my other men for my quadrant. When it came and I had adjusted it for observation, I found that the sun was already past the meridian, and that I was too late. This added fuel to the fire of my madness, and quickly seizing the lad by the collar, I led him to the main hatchway, and had the hatch taken off. I then thrust him down, and swore I would keep him there till his stubbornness was broken. The hatch was then put on, and I went into the cabin. I suffered a good deal that afternoon, not with any compunctions of conscience for what I had done, but my own temper and bitterness It made me mad to think that I could not conquer that boy--that I could not break down his cool, stern opposition "But I will do it," I said to myself; "I'll starve him into it, or he shall die under the operation"

After supper I went to the hatchway and called out to him but he returned me no answer At 10 o'clock I called again, and again got no answer. I might have thought that the flogging had taken away his senses, had not some of the men assured me that they had heard him, not an hour before, talking to himself. I did not trouble him again until morning. After breakfast I went to the hatchway, and called to him once more. I heard nothing from him, nor could I see him—I had not seen him since I put him down there. I called out several times but he would make no reply—and yet the same men told me they had heard him talking that very morning. He seemed to be calling on them for help, but he would not ask for me. I meant to break him into it. He'll beg me before he'll starve, I thought; and so determined to let him stay there. I supposed that he had crawled forward to the forecastle bulkhead, in order to make the sailors hear him. Some of the men asked leave to go down and look for him, but I refused and threatened to punish the first man that dared to go down.

At noon I went again, and as he did not answer me this time, I resolved that he should come to the hatchway and ask for me, ere I went any more. The day passed away, and when evening came again, I began to be startled. I thought of the many good qualities the boy had, and of his widowed mother. He had been in the hold thirty-six hours, and all of forty hours without food or drink. He must be too weak to cry out now. It was hard for me to give up, but if he died there from actual starvation, it might go harder with me still. So at length I made up my mind to go and see him. It was not quite sundown when I had the hatch taken off, and I jumped down upon the boxes alone.

A little way forward I saw a space where Jack might easily have gone down, and to this point I crawled on my hands and knees. I called out there, but could get no answer. A short distance further was a wide space, which I had entirely forgotten, but which I now remembered had been left open on account of a break in the flooring of the hold, which would let anything that might have been stored there rest directly upon the thin planking of the ship.

To this I made my way, and looked down. I heard a splashing of water, and thought I could detect a sound like the incoming of a tiny jet of stream. At first I could see nothing; but as soon as I became used to the dim light, I could distinguish the faint outlines of the boy at some distance below me. He seemed to be sitting on the broken floor, with his feet stretched out against a cask. I called out to him, and thought he looked up.

"Jack are you there?"

"Yes, help me! Do help me! Bring men and bring a lantern—the ship has sprung a leak!"

I hesitated, and he added, in a more eager tone:

"Make haste—I will try and hold it till you come back."

I waited to hear no more, but hurried on deck as soon as possible, and returned with a lantern and three men. I leaped down beside the boy, and could scarcely believe the evidence of my own senses. Three of the timbers were completely worm-eaten to the very heart, and one of the outer planks had been broken, and would burst in any moment the boy might leave it, whose feet were braced against the plank before him. Half a dozen little jets of water were streaming in about him, and he was wet to the skin. I saw the plank must burst the moment the strain was removed from it, so I made my men brace themselves against it, before I lifted him up. Other men were called down with planks and spikes and adzes, and with much care and trouble we finally succeeded in stopping the leak and averting the danger.

The plank which had been stove in was six feet long by eight inches wide, and would let in a stream of water of that capacity. It would have been beyond our reach long before we could have discovered it, and would have sunk us in a very short time. I knew it must be where the iceberg struck us.

Jack Withers was taken to the cabin, and there he managed to tell his story. Shortly after I put him in the hold, he crawled forward, and when he became used to the dim glimmer that came through the dead-lights, he looked for a snug place in which to lie, for his limbs were very sore. He went to sleep, and when he awoke, he heard a faint sound like water streaming through a small hole. He went to the open place in the cargo and looked down, and was sure that he saw a small jet of water springing up through the ship's bottom. He leaped down, and in a few moments found that the timbers had given wholly away, and that the stream was increasing in size. He placed his hand upon the plank and found it broken, and discovered that the pressure of water without was forcing it inward. He had sense to see that if it gained an inch more it must all go, and the ship be lost, and perhaps all hands perish. And he saw too, that if he could keep the broken plank in its place he might stop the incoming flood. So he sat upon it, and braced his feet against the cask, and then called for help. But he was too far away; so low down, with such a mass of cargo about him that his voice scarcely reached other ears than his own. Some of the men heard him, but thought he was talking to himself.

And there he sat, with his feet braced, for four and twenty dreary hours, with the water spurting all over him, and drenching him to the very skin. He had several times thought of going to the hatchway and calling for help; but he knew that the broken plank would be forced in if he left it, for he could feel it heave beneath him. His limbs were racked with pain, but he would not have given up. I asked him if he should not have given up if I had not come as I did. He answered that he could not have done it while he had life in him. He said he thought not of himself; he was ready to die—but he would save the rest if he could—and he had saved us, surely saved us all, from a watery grave.

The boy lay sick almost unto death; but I nursed him with my own hands—nursed him all through his delirium; and when his reason returned, and he could sit up and talk, I bowed myself before him, and humbly asked his pardon for all the wrong I had done him. He threw his arms around my neck and told me if I would be good to him he would never give me cause of offence; and added, as he sat up again, "I am not a coward, I could not be a dog."

I never forgot those words; and from that hour I have never struck a blow on board my ship. I make my men feel that they are men, that I so regard them, and that I wish to make them as comfortable and happy as possible; and I have not failed to gain their respect and confidence. I give no undue license, but make my crews feel that they have a friend and superior in the same person. For nine years I have sailed in three different ships, with the same crew. A man could not be hired to leave me save for an officer's berth.

And Jack Withers remained with me thirteen years. He was my cabin boy; one of my foremast hands; my second mate; and the last time he sailed with me, he refused the command of a new bark because he would not be separated from me. But he is a captain now, and one of the best the country ever afforded. Such, gentlemen, is my experience in government and discipline on shipboard.

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A STORY OF WATSON.

AN OCCASION WHEN THE OLD SEA DOG WANTED TO SWEAR.

Not Being a Profane Man, However, He Gave the Job Which Roused His Wrath to Fuller, the Boa'n's Mate, and Then Let Events Take Their Course.

John Crittenden Watson does not belong to the list of "cussing officers," yet as a man-o'-war skipper he never had a man of his ship's company aft for swearing. He was singularly indulgent of the hard swearers forward.

"Hard language helps a man along occasionally," he has been known to say to one of his deck officers upon overhearing a stream of maledictions from the lips of some old flat foot working at a stubborn job forward, "and it is better for the men to work off their wrath over fouled anchor chains in cuss words than to take it out of each other's hide."

Aboard one of the ships under Watson's command there was an old boa'n's mate named Fuller, who had the call throughout the whole navy as the champion profane man of the government's line of packets. Fuller never raised his voice when he swore. He would simply stand back and quietly regard the inanimate object of his wrath—a bent belaying pin perhaps or a slack ridge rope—and then he would open up in an ordinary conversational tone. But the utterances he gave vent to were sulphurous. It always took Fuller a good five minutes to work off what he considered the necessary number of remarks on such occasions, and it always seemed, when he was through, that he had quite exhausted the whole vocabulary of profanity. But this was a mistake. The very next time anything went wrong with a bit of Fuller's gear he would start in on a new line that would contain absolutely not a single repetition of any of his previous performances. It was always a source of wonder to Fuller's shipmates, even the old timers, where he picked up the new ones, all of which were of startling originality and force.

These shipmates related only one instance in which he found himself at a loss for words. He was with a landing party from his ship, marching on the outskirts of Chemulpo, Korea. He stubbed his toe on a loose bowlder in the road and fell on his face in the dust. He picked himself up and looked at the road. He opened his mouth to say something, but he had no words. He was dumb with wrath. Two or three times he attempted to begin, but it was no go. He was stuck for once, so he pulled out a pistol and deliberately fired it into the air five times. He had to express his feelings in some way.

When Fuller was serving aboard Watson's ship, he was in good shape, and his frequent quiet outbursts kept the forward part of the ship keyed up with wonder as to what was coming next. One morning at big gun drill Captain Watson himself was superintending the exercise. One of the wooden cartridges became jammed in the breech of the 6 inch rifle to which he was devoting most of his attention. He wouldn't permit any of the gunner's mates around him to attempt to loosen the cartridge, but essayed the job himself. He tugged at the jammed cartridge and broke his finger nails over it, and still it wouldn't come out. It was a pretty hot morning on deck, and the perspiration began to roll off his face in streams, but he persisted in trying to loosen the stuck cartridge. He looked as if he would like to say a heap were he a swearing man, but he wasn't a swearing man. When he had been working for five minutes over the jammed cartridge with no success, he looked pretty helpless and miserable. He gave one final tug, but the stuck cartridge remained in the gun's breech. The skipper gathered himself together, mopped his forehead and looked at the gun.

"Confound it all," he broke out, "where's Fuller? Send me Fuller, somebody."

Fuller was on hand directly. He wasn't a gunner's mate, and he had nothing to do with the guns, but Watson wanted Fuller to tackle the jammed cartridge all the same.

"Fuller," said Watson, "try and get that dummy out of that gun."

Fuller looked at the stuck cartridge, and Watson retreated to the starboard side of the quarter deck. Fuller made two or three claws at the wooden cartridge, but it wouldn't come out. A gunner's mate could have got it out in a jiffy, but Fuller wasn't in that line of the service. He tugged away, but it was no go. Watson stood regarding the horizon on the starboard side of the quarter deck. Fuller spat on his hands and made one more try. The dummy didn't move a tenth of an inch. Then Fuller mopped his forehead with his neckerchief, clapped his cap on the back of his head and opened up. It was great work, this performance of Fuller's, and no mistake. He eclipsed all of his former efforts. He stood with his hands on his sides, looking at the gun breech and saying things at it that no Morgan or Kidd or Teach or other heaven defying pirate could ever have equaled. The men stood around, just looking at Fuller in open mouthed amazement. They couldn't make out where he got them all. They were all in English, but the combinations were weird. The peroration was frightful, although delivered in the mildest tone imaginable.

When Fuller finished, he mopped his forehead with his neckerchief again and walked over to his commanding officer, who was looking over the starboard rail, apparently thinking deeply. Fuller saluted.

"It's stuck proper, sir," said Fuller. "I can't get it adrift."

"Well," said Watson, "I didn't think you could, Fuller, but I needed you. Thanks. You did very well. Go forward."—New York Sun.

THE FORMAL ADDRESS.

It Did Not Matter Much to These Two People but "My Mamie" Suited Well.

"I never have been able to get it through my head," she said, as the lights burned low, "which is the more formal in beginning a letter—'dear' or 'my dear.' Of course, I mean preceding a name."

"It depends upon circumstances to a large extent," he replied.

"But 'dear' is unquestionably a term of endearment," she protested.

"And yet," he asserted, "its absence may make an endearing phrase—a love message, if you will—doubly significant."

"I fail to see how," she returned, blushing prettily merely because of the course the conversation was taking. "I should say rather that it became the more significant as one approached the superlative degree."

"In a measure it does," he admitted; "but much depends upon the circumstances and the persons involved. If an old gentleman writing to you addresses you as 'Dear Miss Brown,' that is distinctly formal, while if he says, 'My Dear Miss Brown,' it seems a trifle patronising and fatherly, and to that extent is more friendly. But if a young man uses 'Dear' and 'My Dear' the conditions seem to be reversed."

"I don't see how."

"Then let me illustrate," he said, "Suppose I should address you as 'My Dear Girl.' That would seem rather patronizing, would it not, as if I were about to point out some little error or bit of foolishness? But if I should say, 'Dear Girl,' how about that? Does it not mean more than the other in my case?"

"While you are about it," she suggested, again blushing, "why might you not say, 'Dearest Girl?'"

"The superlatives are used so much by some Americans," he said, "that they lose much of their force and often do not seem to have the strength found in lesser degrees. As love terms, 'Dear Heart,' and 'Sweetheart' have stood the test for year, and any attempt to put them in the superlative, as 'Dearest Heart' and 'Sweetest Heart,' instead of being more effective would be simply farcical and would detract from, rather than add to, their significance."

"But how about withdrawing the word 'dear' entirely?" she asked, for, being a woman, it was only natural that she should wish to make a study of the intricacies of these terms. "You spoke of that, you know."

"Certainly," he answered, "and I can prove the truth of what I said. Again, let me illustrate with you. I say to you, 'My Dear Mamie.' I may mean much; it may mean little. It depends upon circumstance. It may seem patronizing, or it may not. That also depends upon circumstances, and the tone. But we take away the word 'dear' and then I say to you, 'My Mamie.' What do you say to that?"

"Why I—guess I am," she replied, blushing a deeper red than before, but you might have found out whether I was or not without adopting such a roundabout method."

Nevertheless, having proved his case and accomplished his purpose, he proceeded to take possession.—Chicago Post.

The Squire's Bed.

An old Highland chief, finding his youngest son, a mere boy, sleeping on the battlefield with a huge snowball under his head, kicked it away, exclaiming: "What do ye want wi' a pillow? I'll nae such effeeminacy in my family!" A similar aversion to "effeeminacy" marked Charles Waterton, an English squire, who in early life had wandered through many lands, as a naturalist intent on making collections of birds, reptiles, insects and wild beasts.

The bedroom where the squire slept and also prepared the specimens in its natural history collection, was in the roof, and open to the rafters. Across a stretched rope was thrown a striped blanket and his working clothes. The furniture was rough, coarse and scanty—an old deal table, three crazy chairs, a deal clothes press and a chest of drawers. The floor, deal boards, was uncarpeted.

Mrs. Byrne, who narrates the incident in her volume, "Social Hours With Celebrities," on surveying it, remarked on the anomaly of a bedroom lacking a bed.

"I've long learned that a bed is a useless luxury," said the squire, drawing from a corner an oblong block of oak, two feet long, ten inches wide, eight inches deep, hollowed and polished in the middle. Then he pulled down the striped blanket, rolled it around him and lay down on the bare boards, resting his head on the block.

"There, that's my bed! It's soon made and I'll answer for it none of you sleep more soundly than I."

For thirty years the block and blanket had been the squire's bed summer and winter, in health and sickness. When traveling, as he could not carry about his timber pillow, he used the best substitute he could devise. Once he was Mrs. Bryne's guest in London, and, as usual, retired to rests at nine o'clock. The German maid, not supposing that he had retired at so early an hour, went into the bedroom to take in the can of hot water. She gave a scream and rushed out. The next morning her mistress asked for an explanation.

"Ach, vell may you ask! I vent into de room, and vat did I see? I long body rolled up in a blanket on de floor, and gray head on a portmanteau."—Youth's Companion.

Origin of Rubber Neck.

"The terms 'rubber neck or 'goose-neck,' which have crept into current slang," said Mr. D. O. Burns of New York, at Chamberlin's, "got their origin about the poker table. There is nearly always sure to be some fellow who, in the progress of a game, tries to overlook the cards held by the players sitting next to him.

"In order to get a peep at the hand of his neighbor the inquisitive sport will elongate his neck until he stretches it to its utmost capacity. Often he succeeds in getting a flash of the cards it will aid him materially in his play. This 'goosenecking' is considered an unfair trick, and in cases where it is adhered to constantly, expulsion from the game is the penalty. As a matter of fact, only amateurs hold their cards in such a way as to be seen. Your veteran devotee of draw holds the quintet dealt very close to him, and 'skins' them out in a way to defy the rubber neck."

METHODS OF SIGNALLING.

These Warnings Between Ships Have Been the Saving of Many Lives.

Most landsmen have a very elementary knowledge of the methods by which vessels meeting each other on the high seas make known some urgent need, such as the want of water or provisions, or exchange items of news.

The stay-at-home public read in the newspapers that a vessel was spoken in given degrees of longitude and latitude; but of the manner in which that was done not one in a hundred has a knowledge. And yet this matter of communication between ships that have each other in sight, and are yet out of hearing, is a matter of supreme importance, not only to seafarers, but to the commercial world. The safety of a nation might hang upon a message sent from one vessel to another; the warnings sent between ships when one is seen to be on a dangerous course have frequently been the means of saving many lives and much valuable property.

In the Navy, the signaling staff hold a very important position. It is a highly organized branch of the service, the men being selected for their superior education and intelligence. How necessary it is that it should be so can be realised when it is pointed out that the safety of a whole fleet often depends on the accurate interpretation of a signal from the Admiral's ship.

The history of our Navy has many instances of accidents following a misreading of signals. On board men-of-war the signal staff rank as petty officers, and receive a high rate of pay. They are only admitted as signalmen after a searching examination, and are then divided into three classes, according to merit and length of service.

To England must be given the credit of being the first nation to compile an intelligible and general code of signals for use at sea. The book was first published to prevent vessels approaching sufficiently close to see the colored signals. The latter are eighteen in number, each one representing one of the consonants of the alphabet. They are four colors, red, white, blue and yellow, used in various combinations.

The methods of signalling are of two issued in 1857. Its success was great, and from the first it was adopted on board ships of all nations where our language was spoken or understood, to use it.

Some seven years later, in 1864, a French translation was given of the signals, and three years afterwards German was added, so that the international signal-book is now printed in three languages. Since 1869 every other nation has signified its adhesion to the code invented by England, so that the work is practically the only one of the kind in use afloat.

Japan and Hawaii.

This is a delicate subject, I know, but I cannot refrain from saying that Americans especially should appreciate the solicitude which Japan feels in the welfare of her subjects in foreign countries. The Japanese government has never permitted the establishment of anything like a "coolie" system among her people. If they go abroad, it desires that they shall go as men, and not as numbers, and it asks and expects for them the same treatment and the same protection as are accorded to other strangers. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the Japanese are not an emigrating people; but, to provide for all contingencies, an emigration law has been enacted, carefully framed, to protect the emigrant, and to prevent him from going to countries where he would not be welcome. Japanese emigration to Hawaii involves this, among other questions. That emigration was instituted upon the solicitaion of Hawaii under the strictly guarded stipulations of a special treaty. The welfare, much less the independence, of Hawaii has never been endangered by the operations of that treaty. On the contrary, Japanese immigration was zealously promoted and encouraged in the islands until political contingencies rendered another policy advisable. Japan did not seek the treaty, but her people have been induced to resort to Hawaii under the guarantees it provides, and certainly no one with any sense of justice can now blame her for endeavoring to conserve their rights.—From "The New Japan," by Toru Hoshi, in Harper's Magazine.

Danger of a Family Tree.

A Washigton man who prides himself upon his family connections is just recovering from an attack of nervous prostration. This man lately became possessed of the idea of constructing a family tree, feeling assured he could produce a growth that would dwarf the giants of the California forests into insignificance. He began on one branch of his family and soon struck Miles Standish, from whom he ran various shoots and offshoots, with many a feeling of pride.

With renewed interest, he went to work on another branch of his growing tree, and had gone back but four generations when he was amazed to strike a great-grandfather who had died from strangulation brought on by a rope encircling his throat, his death occurring in the presence of a large gathering of curious people, who had taken a day off during harvest time in order to see the hanging. By this time the man of family pride had become intensely disgusted with genealogical investigations, but all that his friends knew of his disappointment was the fact that he remained away from the busy haunts of his fellows for several weeks, and the family physician gave out the information that he was the victim of a severe case of nervous prostration.—Washington Star.

They Keep the Balance.

It is said that an ordinary caterpillar increases ten thousand times in bulk thirty days from the time it is hatched, that the food it grows on is vegetable, and that ten thousand caerpillars could desroy all the grass on an acre of ground. The insect population of a single cherry tree infested with aphides was calculated by a prominent entomologist to be twelve million. Cultivated country districts are supposed to contain from seven hundred to one thousand birds to a mile, each of which consumes hundreds of insects each day. If not wantonly destroyed, the birds will keep the balance between plant and insect life.

OMENS ON WARSHIPS.

SUPERSTITIONS WHICH GOVERN OLD SALTS OF THE NAVY.

Hoodoos and Spells Which May Work All Sorts of Evils on Board and Which Must Be Carefully Guarded Against. The Tattooing Habit.

The most picturesque superstitions of the seas are those which govern a modern man-o'-war. Every old salt in the navy believes in hoodoos and spells which may work all sorts of evils on his ship and must be carefully guarded against.

The powers of a ship's hoodoos commence before the ship has entered the water. It is a generally accepted superstition that if the first blow which is struck the keel brings sparks the ship is destined to suffer from a raking fire from the enemy.

The old time practice of stealing a piece of wood and imbedding it in the prow for good luck is, of course, impossible in the case of steel ships, though it is considered lucky to have a piece of stolen wood on board.

Another old superstition is satisfied by placing a silver coin in some crevice of the fighting top of the mainmast or some place below decks where it touches the steel mast. Originally it was a very common custom to imbed a silver coin, and preferably a Spanish coin, in the wooden steps near the mast.

Figureheads have been in high favor with sailors from remote antiquity. Originally they were carved to represent some god or saint. Even today a sailor would hesitate to sail on an ironclad without such protection.

The ceremony of launching a ship is merely a concession to an old superstition. The various formalities of ship christening have been followed with little variation for centuries.

In the early days of shipbuilding it was the custom for the captain and the crew to eat their first meal stowed away in the mold loft. Their meal invariably consisted of eggs and sulphur. From this custom has come the present day practice of providing cakes and wine for the crew. And the old libation which the priests used to pour over the prow of the ship as she slipped into the water has been replaced by the breaking of a bottle of champagne.

The modern man-of-war dashes into the water with flags waving from every masthead. In order to gratify this old superstition it has been necessary to expend hundreds of dollars for the christening of a single ship. But no one begrudges this extravagance. In a way it is necessary.

The good or ill luck of certain days is still a belief among the sailors. Friday is a day of ill omen, and Sunday is usually a lucky day.

A superstition about women is a relic of the old belief in witchcraft. It is thought that a woman by throwing sand in the air on shipboard can produce violent storms. Not many years ago some women who traveled on English warships were tortured during a storm to make them quiet the waves.

These barbaric beliefs, however, are partially compensated by the superstition which sailors have held for centuries that beautiful children bring a blessing to a ship. The Neck was a handsome boy with golden curls. It is said that he is always accompanied by a black lamb and carries with him a golden harp. Our old salts have especial confidence in a ship which is christened by a child.

The average sailor is superstitious about the ringing of the ship's bells. In olden times the bells were blessed before they were used. At present, if a mistake is made in striking the hour, the sailors insist that the bells at once be struck backwards to break the spell, and if by any chance the wind should catch the bells and swing them all the way around, or if they strike nine bells, it is believed that it will be the last of that ship.

All good warships go to the "shores of Fiddler's Green" as a final resting place. Just where this mythical harbor is situated no geographer has yet decided. It is in every way the antithesis of "Davy Jones' locker." A warship which goes down in battle with her flags flying, as occurred several times during the civil war, goes to "Fiddler's Green."

The tattooing habit is, of course, very common in the navy. It is believed that an arm or a leg decorated with the design of a gun or a sword or some such design will never be lost in battle.—San Francisco Call.

A Very Small Piece of It.

She—Have you forgotten how you once said you would give the world for me?

He—What if I did?

"Oh, nothing particularly, but it seems very strange now that you won't even sell that little old suburban lot so that I can have a new wheel!"—Indianapolis Journal.

HEISKELL'S

Ointment cures eczema, freckles, sunburn, pimples or any skin disease. Most stubborn cases yield quickly and permanently to this powerful

OINTMENT

For skin eruptions arising from impure blood use HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS. They act on the liver. Make the eyes bright and complexion healthy. Ointment, 50c. a box. Pills, 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail by Johnston, Holloway & Co. 151 Commerce St., Phila.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
A CLEAR COMPLEXION
it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of
50 YEARS
standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Liver complaints—such as
SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.
They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.
W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
At all Druggists, 25c

NONBURN
SIDING PAPER
500 SQUARE FEET ONLY $2.00 TO EACH ROLL—36" WIDE—ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Why add to the inflammability of your Dwelling or Business Building by the use of combustible building papers?
Nonburn is an absolutely Fire-Proof sheathing and can be had for about the same cost as "burnable" papers.
Nonburn acts as a barrier to flames, and will not throw off that stifling smoke which so endangers life in case of fire.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR "NONBURN."
H. W. JOHNS M'F'G CO.,
100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA.

"The Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man."

Well, that depends on the apparel. Some clothing is like a yard stick, straight up and down; not so ours. In fact, there's a singularity about our Clothing that stamps it as decidedly original. It's made to fit, that's the whole secret of it.

$5 97 buys a good serviceable, all-wool Suit, $7.47 buys something better, and $9.84 buys a Nobby, Stylish Suit.

Big reductions throughout our entire stock. We will not carry goods to another season if .....price will move them.....

WHITMAN, Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

GREAT VALUES!

That's the secret of our wonderful August business. We have proved conclusively, that a dull summer is not a necessity, and that business at any season of the year is easy to get if right values are offered.

WE START THIS SEPTEMBER MONTH WITH
LATEST STYLES AND FRESH BARGAINS

We call particular attention to our new arrival of Couches, Rockers and Upholstered Furniture. This Department is filled to overflowing. A special Rocker at $2.48 and a special Couch at $10.98 are the most remarkable value ever offered.

Every Roll of Carpet is New, and of the Latest Design.

Our STOVE DEPARTMENT is second to none in the county. We have secured the agency for THE JEWEL STEEL RANGES, manufactured by the largest stove plant in the world. Air-tight heaters are especially attractive this season. Don't make the mistake of buying a stove of any kind before looking over our line.

The 39c, 50c, 75c and $1.25 CENTER STANDS are the best values ever offered.

Enamel Beds, Brass Trimmed are the proper thing. The largest assortment in the county. Prices low as the lowest.

Special Inducements to Outfit Buyers this Month

Our CHINA and LAMP Department is very complete. All the latest novelties in Lamps.

CAR LOAD AFTER CARLOAD
ARRIVING AND BEING UNPACKED DAILY.

Benedict's White Palace!

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he has suffered untold agony from consumption accompanied by hemorrhages, and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison to this marvelous cure, would have it even if it cost one hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at Z T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Meets your Needs.

When you feel tired, and are troubled with pimples and eruptions, you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets your needs. It purifies and enriches the blood and imparts to it the qualities needed to tone the nerves and nourish the whole system. It cures all blood humors.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate, reliable, sure 25c.

Try Allen's Foot Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Lines Excursions to Pittsburg for Knights Templar Conclave.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave will be sold October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th via Pennsylvania Lines. For special information inquire of nearest Pennsylvia Line ticket agent, or address C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cents. Sold by Rider & Snyder.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Walter Ross r, a Tennessee volunteer, who killed Henry Hildebrand in a drunken spree, became sober when brought into the city prison and said he had no recollection of the murder. [He said his father was the superintendent of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, that he was a graduate of Vanderbilt university when he enlisted and was studying medicine. He expects his father to come to him.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 —Leading operators were bullish in the market, in spite of heaviness and advice conservative purchased on further decline. The St. Paul settlement was generally bearish. Best information is that this week will see the end of the danger of the money trouble. Evidence that lenders are taking advantage of the present situation and get high interest. Yellow fever makes settlement bearish on L. & N. The close was unsettled.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	129	130¼	126¼	127¼
American Tobacco	144	146¼	143¼	145¾
Atchison (Pfd.)	33⅜	34¼	33¼	34½
C. B. & Q.	112¾	114⅞	112¾	114¾
Chicago Gas	106⅝	106⅝	103⅝	105
Louisville & Nashville	56	56½	55¾	56¾
New York Central	116½	117¼	116⅜	117
Manhattan	95	97½	94¾	96⅞
Missouri Pacific	32	32⅝	31⅝	32½
Rock Island	101½	103	101¼	103
St. Paul	109¾	109½	108½	109½
Western Union	92	92¾	92	92⅝

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active, $3.55@$4.05; cattle steady, beeves $3 90@$5.50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Wheat steady. Traders scalping the market. Receipts again large and conservative opinion at the close was to take long side for turn. Puts and calls 61⅛, 72⅞.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat.				
Sept	64¼	64¾	64	64⅝
Dec	62	62⅝	61⅞	62½
May	64	64½	63⅝	64¼
Corn.				
Dec.	29¼	29⅝	29⅜	29½
May	31⅛	32	31¼	31½
Oats.				
Dec	20	20¼	20	20
May	22	22½	22	22
Pork				
Dec	8 70	8 72	8 60	8 62
Jan.	9 47	9 52	9 42	9 45
Lard				
Dec	5 00	5 02	4 95	4 97
Jan	5 07	5 10	5 02	5 05

TOLEDO, Sept. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 66¼.

DALTON, Sept. 14 —Wheat, 63

BEACH CITY, Sept. 14 —Wheat, 60-63

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	63
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-25
Corn	42
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	3 75
Timothy Seed	1.00
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	14-16
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per lb	6
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-6
Sides	6-7
Cheese	11
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-4
Potatoes	40
Apples	25-35
Onions	50
Chickens, live per lb	6
Spring Chickens, apiece	25
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 20

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 59@61c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 33@33c; No. 3 yellow shelled, 34½@35½c. high mixed, shelled 33½@34½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½@27c; extra new No. 3, white, 25½@26c; light mixed, 23@24c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $8.75@9.00; No. 2, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, $7.00@8.00; wagon hay, $9.5.@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 55@65c per pair, small, 45@50c; spring chickens, 25@50c per pair: ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 9@9c per pound, geese, 50@70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 12@13c per pound, spring chickens, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c, turkeys, 14@15c. geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23@23½c; extra creamery, 22@22½c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 19½@20½c. country roll, 15@16c; low grades and cooking, 10@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8¼@8½c; new Ohios, full cream, 8@8½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 9@9½c, brick cheese, 5-pound average, 10½@11c

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 14½@15c; candled. 15½@16c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday 85 loads, same as last week, market ruled active. Supply today was light. market was steady. We quote as follows. Extra, $5.25@5.40; prime, $5.00@5.15. good, $4.85@5.00; tidy, $4.75@4.90; fair, $4.20@4.00. common, $3.75@4.00 good fat oxen, $3 00@4 50, common to good fat bulls and cows, $2.25@4.10; heifers, $3.50@4.65; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00. common to good fresh cows and springers, $20 00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday 25 double-decks; market was active and 10c higher on prime grades. Supply today light; market was active at yesterday's quotations. We quote. Best mediums, $4.25@4.30; best Yorkers, $4.20@4.25. common to fair Yorkers, $4.05@4.15. heavy, $4.10@4.15; pigs, $3.90@4.00; roughs $2.75@3 75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday 14 cars. market firm. Receipts today fair, market steaky. We quote: Choice, $4.6 .@4.75; good, $4.00@4.60. fair, $4.00@4.25, common, $3.25@3.75; choice spring lambs $5.7 @6.00, common to good, $4.00@5.50; veal calves, $7.00@7.50; heavy and thin calves, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.

HOGS—Market easy at $3.00@4.00.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.75@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.00@4.25. Lambs—Market strong at $3.50@5.85

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 71⅞c f. o. b. afloat to arrive.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 35½c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 25c; No. 2 white, 28c.

CATTLE—Nothing doing; feeling firm. Cables unchanged. Live cattle, 11@12c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9½c per pound.

Get Ready for the Fair.

Don't put off making up your mind to go to the Stark county fair and participate in the exhibition. Decide now and begin to get ready. The fair in all departments promises to be a success, and will be a creditable exposition of the products and resources of "Molly Stark." Every day of the fair will be a big day, and the exhibit in every line will be full and attractive. In addition to the usual attractions of a successful fair, there will be special features for each day. The Ohio agricultural experiment station will have a very instructive exhibit there. This is the only county fair in the state that is thus favored. There will be excellent band concerts daily. The fair will comprise fourteen departments and each department will be a fine exhibition in itself. The management proposes to make the fair of 1898 a memorable success.

EVEN IF You had a NECK As long as this fellow and had SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN Tonsiline WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

25c and 50c. All Druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss

Jacob Tisch, vs. Patrick Burke, et al } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an vendi exponas issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, September 24, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-fourth part of lot number 482 in the city of Massillon, Stark county Ohio, located at number 25, Kossuth street in said city.

Appraised at Fifty Dollars ($50.)

Terms:—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

O. C. Volkmor, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John Netzly, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 29th day of August, 1898

GEORGE W. HALL, Executor.

What Do You Know About Business?

Is the question which comes before you will be permitted to fill a place requiring business qualifications

We teach business here by the transaction of business. For instance, we have a Bank with which you open an account, which will receive your deposits and honor your checks. Every note, draft, contract and document, of whatever nature, is actually drawn and used precisely as it would be in real business life. In the same way we conduct our Wholesale and Commission Houses, Transportation, Brokerage, Insurance and Real Estate Offices and Commercial Exchange.

Our course has been examined by many educators and business men, who pronounce it the simplest, best and most effective means of illustrating business ever devised; for you become here a member of a business community, an actual worker in it—you remember what you do because it is done in a practical way, not theoretically—it's an actual, business experience. Thus our students are thoroughly prepared for their work and for this reason the demand for our graduates to fill position is often in excess of the supply. For Illustrated catalogue write

Canton Actual Business College,

Y. M. C. A. Building, - - Canton, Ohio.

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WE WANT THE NAME of every young man and woman in Wayne, Stark, Summit and Tuscarawas counties, between the ages of 15 and 25 who may be interested in a Business Education, Normal School, or Penmanship. Send us 20 carefully selected names and addresses and we will send you by return mail

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH

of fine specimens of Penmanship and Ornamental Typewriting, the finest you ever gazed on. Watch this space for a new ad. every month.

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Phone 119. H. G. YOCUM, Proprietor.

You Will Miss Half Your Life if You Miss Seeing

THE MASSILLON

FREE STREET FAIR and PEACE CARNIVAL

AT MASSILLON, O.,

September 21, 22, 23, 24

WEDNESDAY---The Balloon Ascension. The Aeronaut Shot from Cannon and Drop with Parachute. 125 foot High Dive from Tower.

THURSDAY---$200 Prize Band Contest for towns of 1500 or less. 80 Foot Mid-Air Trapese Performance and High Dive.

FRIDAY---Peace Carnival Day. $1000 Fire Works Display, Representing Naval Battles, Famous Commanders. Etc., Etc.

MIDWAY

You will see the only Original Oriental Midway---Jugglers from India, Magicians from Egypt, Japanese, Hottentots, Voodoos, Etc. Public Street Wedding, Patriotic Events, Grand Street Illuminations.

Be sure and bring your friend with you and see the only Free Street Fair and Peace Carnival.

Remember the Date and Place--Massillon. Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS ENTERING THE CITY

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